THE "GIRL FROM FRISCO" AT WEST END CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

WEST END CINEMA
THE COOLEST AND THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY

VOL. V NO. 261 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I., sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
BOMBAY BRANCH
Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

...teamers will be despatched at regular ...rals to Japan via Singapore and Hong-...

...freight and other particulars regard-...sailing, etc., please apply to the Under-...gned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

Prof. JAMES'

Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
...Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandlay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa.
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe India, Africa, America and Australia ar purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia, Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on ap proved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at.

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A.)
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tiehling
Honolulu	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsingtau
Liaoyang	Singapore	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 267.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBR, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annuam on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA
CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, Manila, Bangkok. PHILIPPINES SIAM.

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoile	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminister Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2-0 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £562,500
Reserve Fund £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
LONDON, BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	Penang
Colombo	Kota Bahru	Rangoon
Delhi	(Kelantan)	Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON.
Agent.

...Churchgate Street.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DOCTOR STREET.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 1st day of November, 1917, at the hour of 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the afternoon sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned property by order and under instructions of the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Ebrahimji Soolemanji Kabira, Adamalli Dawoodbhai Kabira, Amtoobai widow of Dawoodbhai Soolemanji Kabira and Burtonbai widow of the said Dawoodbhai Soolemanji Kabira and wife of the said Ebrahimji Soolemanji Kabira and also on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of such of the said Mortgagors as are dead in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 23rd day of April, 1908, and made between the abovenamed Mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuages, tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situated and being on the Western side of Shaik Abdoola Doctor Street otherwise called Doctor Street without the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 170 (one hundred and seventy) square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 2827, New No. 9814, Old Survey No. 1002 and New Survey No. 4382, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay formerly under No. 15 and now under C Ward No. 7061 and Street No. 88 at 92 Doctor Street and No. 57 Mutton Street and bounded on or towards the East by the said Shaik Abdulla Doctor Street on or towards the West by Goolam Mohideen Subedar Street on or towards the North by the property of Esoofally Samsoodin and on or towards the South by a passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Manchershah and Narmadashankar, Attorneys for the said Mortgagees at their Office No. 13 Military Square Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 1st November, 1917.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P Railway.

...o 63, Meadows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The undersigned will REMOVE their Rooms to the GROUND FLOOR No. 25, Meadows Street, Fort, (just opposite the Military Square Lane) on and from MONDAY, the 12th November, 1917. The other entrance to the above premises is next to the "Advocate of India Offices, at Dalal Street, Fort.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st November, 1917.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

The "Bombay Chronicle" is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—

AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
BELGAUM.—Kelkar Vithal Damodar.
BIJAPURE.—Shivram Vasudeo Phodnis.
BINA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BADNERA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHUSAVAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BANDICUI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHOPAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co. —Taj Mahal Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.'s Book stalls at:—
Great Western Hotel.
Hotel Majestic.
Esplanade Hotel.
Victoria Terminus Station.
Byculla Station.
Colaba Station.
Church Gate Station.
Grant Road Station.
Bandra Station.
BROACH.—Hafijudin G.
BHAVNAGAR.—Jethalal K. Trivedi.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Son.
DEOLALI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHARWAR.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DELHI.—Abdul Rahman & Sons.
DELHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHULIA.—Shankar Vishnu Vagh.
GONGAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GODHRA.—B. Sheth & Bros.
HUBLI.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
HUBLI.—Narayan Anant Dalvi.
HYDERABAD (SIND)—Jethmal Thakarsingh.
INDORE CITY.—Warune & Mandali.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—Pate Brothers.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society, Ltd
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MEHSANA.—Harilal P. Brahma-Bhatt.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dolsukhram K. Pandya.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIMLA.—J. Morton & Co.
SECUNDERABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. A. Kaji.
SHOLAPUR.—Pandurang Sitaram.
WADIYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

FASHION-UP-TO-MARK.

USE Our "English," "French," "Chinese" and "Japanese" Silk's and highly finished "Art Embroidery."

CHIC AND BEAUTY IN EVERY THREAD.

OUR Stock leads the fashion of the day and our patrons are the leaders of "fashion-up-to-date" *Our Show Room is a veritable palace of.*

MODERN SILK FOR MODERN DRESSES.

SILKS Our Show Room is a Palace of Silk goods, To visit it is a "*Study in Modern fashion* and modern Dress materials. *Your visit. Solicited.*

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

TRY YOUR LUCK

2,000 HANDSOME AND BEAUTIFUL FREE PRIZES

WHERE?
AT JAPANESE FINE ARTS
NEXT TO NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA Ltd.

To be distributed among 2,000 first Customers purchasing goods upto Rs. 10 or above. Not merely the prizes, but a great amusement too for the Customers in the drawing of the prizes.

COMMENCING FROM 5th NOVEMBER 1917.

NOTE.—The opening ceremony of the Japanese Fine Arts will be held on Saturday the 3rd November 1917.

THE UNIQUE HINDU LODGE

(UNDER NEW AND EXCELLENT MANAGEMENT.)

Best arrangements for high class ladies and gentlemen.
Well equipped and ventilated rooms with electric fans and lights.
Arrangements for cold and hot water baths in every room.
Substantial Gujrati food under personal supervision.
Furnished with telephone, lift, reading room, etc.

OPP. CRAWFORD MARKET
AT THE
NRISINHA HINDU LODGE

TRIAL SOLICITED.

On'y five minutes' drive from Marine Lines and Bori Bunder
TELE. 2710. TEL. "LODGE"!

JATAKAVIDYANILAYAM.

Send a copy of your horoscope or your age with any twenty numerical figures. You will be given a true and accurate general Life Reading for Five rupees and for one year to come Rupees Three only.

One rupee for one month.

A trial assures you of the well appreciated Astrological Truths.

DANDIBHATTA RAMAMURTY SASTRY
Proprietor.

Modekurru,
Kothapeta Post,
Godavari Dt.

TURKO-ROMAN BATH.

WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE
by a qualified Lady.
Separate Chambers for Ladies only.
Insure your Health and Beauty
Open: 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Sundays not excepted
THE POPULAR BATH CHAMBERS.
303, Hornby Road, Fort, opp. Whiteaway Laidlaw's.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

CONSUMPTION

DOCTOR'S WIFE CURED IN ADVANCED STAGE

Dr.—writes 10th July:—
"My wife is suffering from Tuberculosis advanced stage.
Left lung wholly affected, right lung also at the apex. Examination of sputum shows Bacilli in large quantities."
Dr.—writes 7th October:—
"She is much better, no cough, she does not bring up phlegm and in fact SHE IS ALRIGHT.
. . . The change is very wonderful since she began taking your medicine."
Here we have the testimony of a Doctor about the wonderful effects of my medicine on his wife. A world-famous specialist has decided to try my medicine in his sanatorium
I can convince you that I have cured advanced and "hopeless" cases.

REV. G. R. WALTERS,
M.L., L.L.D.
ALLIANCE HOUSE,
LONAVLA.

Messrs. P. HORMUSJI & COMPANY.

No. 123, Crawford Market,
Central Compound.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST.

Daily bazar suppliers of dry and fresh fruits, vegetables, ice, fish and oilmen stores to Navies, Clubs, Hotels and private Families Commission Agents, Purveyors and General Merchants.

All orders local or up-country carefully executed and promptly despatched under the special supervision of the proprietors.

Prices exceptionally cheap, genuineness of every article guaranteed.

A TRIAL ORDER EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

CASH ONLY WITH ORDER OR V. P.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle," Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily. Rs.	Sunday Rs.
Local	30	5 per annum
Up-country	35	6 per annum.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

BEST BRITISH MAKE CARIBONUM ribbons and Carbon papers, and all TYPEWRITER & DUPLICATOR supplies. Typecopying work done neatly and accurately. Typewriter Repairs a specialty. CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO. 3

SCIENCE v/s. OPERATION.—Piles radically cured Both external and internal of any standing. Price Rs. 4 per phial. Leucoderma or White Leprosy Guaranteed cure. Price Rs. 4. Cure for the Deaf. The deaf can hear after using the medicine internally Rs. 5 per bottle. A. WHITE & Co., 50, Tollygunge, CALCUTTA. 98

FRUITS

FINEST DESSERT APPLES & PEARS. —9lbs. at Rs. 4-2. 3lbs., Dried Apples at Rs. 7. 9lbs., WALNUTS at Rs. 4-2. by V.P.P. all charges included. Apply to A. H. Lee, BUNDROLE ORCHARDS, KULU Punjab 401

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Experienced MECHANICAL MOTOR DRIVER. Apply sharp to Box No. 349, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 513

WANTED.—Experienced LINO OPERATORS, those who worked on the latest modal No. 4 machines preferred. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 50, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—A LADY TYPIST, shorthand not required. Salary Rs. 35 to Rs. 40 according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 340, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 490

WANTED—An experienced LADY DOCTOR, M.B., B.S., or L.M. & S., competent in Surgery for Palanpur, Female Hospital. Apply SURAJMAL LALLUBHAI & Co., 225, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. 428

WANTED—Four SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS. Pay from Rs. 30 to Rs. 35. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to Dr. G. L. GODBOLE, L. M. & S., The Chief Medical Officer, Radhanpur State. 501

WANTED—GRADUATES and UNDERGRADUATES, for new English School, Panchmahals. Men knowing science and Persian preferred. Apply stating terms to the MANAGER, N. E. School, Godhra. 480

WANTED for a first class daily newspaper a thoroughly experienced man as MANAGER. Must be fully acquainted with and experienced in all the duties pertaining to the Managership of a first class newspaper office and press. Apply stating salary, etc., to the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, LTD., Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—B.Sc. or B.A. with Science from 1st December, 1917, as Assistant for A.-V. School. Pay Rs. 60—5/3—75. State age, experience, optionals, second language. Applications to reach the undersigned before the 15th November, 1917. CHAIRMAN, Municipal School Board, Ankleswar.
Municipal Office, 30th October, 1917. 510

WANTED in Karachi by a European firm of good standing. (1) For outdoor work, a CLERK, well experienced in work of a Railway Goods Booking Office and conversant with the duties of a loading and unloading foreman. (2). For office work, a CLERK, thoroughly conversant with Railway Goods Tariffs and other regulations and a good rater. Apply stating age, qualifications and salary expected to Box No. 348, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 511

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED BY A FIRM—A SMART PARSI TYPIST, knowing accounts. Salary Rs. 40 with prospects. Apply to Box No. 351, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 518

WANTED—SALESMAN for Japan chemicals and sundries, handsome salary plus commission only experienced hand need apply to Box No. 350, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 514

WANTED.—2 certified MECHANICAL ENGINEERS having saw-mill experience to run two saw-mills in Kanara on a maximum pay of Rs. 80 each per mensem. Apply to CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS, S.C., Belgaum. 479

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS by The Eastern Industrial Works for Phenyle. Sealing Wax, Black Japan, etc. Write G. V. MEHTA & Co., Shanghvi Sadan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 9559

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For term communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6 Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

MORTGAGE—WANTED TO LEND immediately Rs. 75,000 in all in one or more sums at 6 per cent. only on the mortgage of one or more immovable properties of almost double value. Brokers also may apply. Apply Box No. 338, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 486

APPLICATIONS are invited for three Scholarships of Rs. 15, Rs. 25 and Rs. 35 per month for one year commencing from November, 1917, for three Bania Female Students in Higher Standards in School or reading in College. Apply Mrs. VIJAYA-LUXMI, c/o the "Bombay Chronicle." 957

FOR SALE

MOTOR CAR FOR SALE—MERCEDES CAR, 4 cylinders, 35 h.-p., Bosch H. T. Magneto, Landowlette Body, eight seater in perfect order. Apply to Box No. 807, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 344

PALMER the British made only high grade covers at Rs. 3 each; tubes Rs. 4 each. Whilst ordering, mention correct size and pattern. WELLINGTON CYCLISTS, Bombay and Poona. 8804

FOR SALE—A 1917 model, 5 seater, cylinder, 16-20 h.-p., owner driven Hupmobile Car in perfect condition. Electric self-starter, lighting set, and a separate magnito. Fully equipped with a complete set of tools, a spare rim with a tyre and tube, a luggage carrier, an eight-day radium time-piece, an electric cigar lighter and two complete sets of cushion covers. Price Rs. 7,250. No offers. Please apply to Box No. 352. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 519

TO BE LET.

MOTOR SHOW ROOMS TO LET.—Raval Mansion, Lamington Road. Apply WITHIN. 482.

TO BE LET—To HINDUS ONLY—FLATS on Hughes Road, upper floors available from 1st January 1918. Apply to S. N. DABHOLKAR, Choupaty Road. 512

DEVLALI.—Mr. Cama's bungalow "CAMP VIEW," Nasik Road. For particulars apply to the MALI, or at the "CHRONICLE" OFFICE, Medows Street.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road Rents from Rs. 25 to 125 Rooms can be furnished and arrangemen for Board made on shortest notice. Appl to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE INDIA AGENCY COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 63, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 9th day of November, 1917, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report and audited statements of account for the year ended 30th June 1917.
(2) To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
(3) To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 8th November, to THURSDAY 15th November, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
NARANDAS PURSHOTAMDAS & Sons.
Agents.
The India Agency Co., Ltd.
Bombay, 16th October, 1917.

The Dividend when sanctioned will be made payable at the registered office of the Company on and after Saturday, the 10th November, 1917, to those shareholders whose names stand on the register on the 9th November, 1917 to whom dividend warrants will be posted. 516

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will hold an AUCTION SALE of Timber at the following Depots on the dates shown against them:—

Haliyal Depot 7 miles from Alnavar M. & S. M. Railway.

Teak.	Blackwood.	Junglewood.	Sawnwood.
cft.	cft.	cft.	cft.
35,000	10,000	7,000	3,000

Date of Sale, 28th November, 1917, and following days.

Tavargatti M S M. Railway.

Teak.	Blackwood.	Junglewood.	Sawnwood.
cft.	cft.	cft.	cft.
200,000	5,000	50,000	20,000

Date of Sale, 4th December, 1917, and following days.

The conditions of Sale are available for inspect on of Persons wishing to bid at the above auction at the undersigned's office at Haliyal or at the Depot Offices at Haliyal and Tavargatti between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. on any day except Sundays and Holidays.

J. DODGSON,
Divisional Forest Officer, Kanara N. D.
Haliyal, 16th October, 1917.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to one p.m. (Bombay Time), on MONDAY, the 19th day of November, 1917, for the supply of S. W. Pipes, 2,300 Nos. 9" by 2' and 375 Nos. 7" by 2' of Indian manufacture from stock.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive free of charge by the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. The Tenders delivered to officers other than the Chief Accountant of the Municipality or the Commissioner will not be considered.

4. It is particularly requested that any firm tendering for the Contract should intimate while submitting the Tender the name of the partners constituting the firm.

5. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 450 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

6. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

7. If the successful Tenderer pays Contract deposit in G. P. Paper of 4 per cent. or 3½ per cent. he shall have to pay 15 per cent. or 30 per cent. extra.

8. The Municipal Commissioner reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to other items in the same Tender and the successful Tenderer will be required to supply the same at the rate tendered.

9. The Commissioner also reserves the right to split up the quantities under each item amongst two or more Tenderers.

10. The rates must be carefully entered by the intending Tenderers and no variation or alteration therein will be allowed by the Commissioner on any account after the Tenders are opened.

11. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
E. J. HALE.
Storekeeper, Municipality.
Storekeeper's Office.
Chinchpokli, 31st October, 1917. 521

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of RAMJI ASSUR, late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a merchant, lately residing at Ghatcooper outside Bombay ..... Deceased.

NANIVAHU, widow of Ramji Assur the deceased abovenamed of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Ghatcooper, outside Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-fourth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen and in the eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Acting Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 24th day of October 1917.
Messrs. UNWALLA PEEROZSHAW & PAPA,
517. Petitioner's Attorneys.

WHEN HAIR FALLS OUT

Most people only give serious attention to the condition of their hair when they commence to lose it. How unfortunate this is when both healthy hair and scalp can be easily secured and falling hair prevented by using.

KAMINIA OIL (Registered.)

A delightful dressing for the hair the rough antiseptic, germ-killing and scalp stimulating. Pleasant to use and delightfully refreshing.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.
Price Rs. 2-10 for 3 bottles.
V.P. Annas 7 extra.

Sole Agents:—
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co., 31, Esplanade Road, Opposite Municipal Market, BOMBAY.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. RUSTOMJI P. BHARUCHA and MANECKJI R. BILIMORIA, both of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants, the Special Commissioners, appointed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in Suit No. 1060 of 1915 (MARIAMBAI, widow and others v. BISMILLAHBAI, widow and others), have in pursuance of the direction contained in the Decretal Order of Reference, dated the 4th day of September, 1916, in the above suit contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client, Mr. AHMED HAJEE SIDDICK KHATRI, also of Bombay, Khatri Mahomedan Inhabitant. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 14 K. Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Nagdevi Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 198 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2079 and bounded on the East by Nagdevi Street aforesaid, on the West by a sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of Abdullabhai Abdul Rahiman and on the South by the property of Sakibbhai Ismail, which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 232 and Street Nos. 128 to 132 and are now in the occupation of the tenants of Mr. Maneckbhai Bapubhai, the Receiver of the above property, appointed in the abovementioned suit.

Dated this 31st day of October, 1917.
MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
520

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT IS
OUR GREAT GALA NIGHT!
PALACE OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.
THE
GAIETY REVUE CO.
PRESENTS THE
5TH REVUE SERIAL 5TH
THE BANG GIRLS
IN JAPAN
THE BANG GIRLS
IN JAPAN
Introducing
NEW CHORUSES
HUMOROUS SONGS
CONCERTED NUMBERS
BALLADS ETC.
SEE
THE FAMOUS JAPANESE
DANCE
THE
AMERICAN BUCK AND WING
DANCE
THE BANG GIRLS
ENTRY ON TO THE STAGE
The
Beautiful Fine Stage Setting
An adaptation of a Japanese Garden
A Revue Unequalled
For Elegance and Amusement

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE. BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
A FAVOURITE RESORT OF THE ELITE OF BOMBAY.
HOWITT-PHILLIPS SEASON.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30
The Great Spy Play:
"SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE"
At the special request of hundreds of patrons, this play has scored the greatest theatrical success of any in Bombay. Never before has the number of performances of one play run into double figures within three weeks at any theatre here.
THE PLAY IS STILL RUNNING AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE, LONDON.
SEE IT TO-NIGHT IN BOMBAY.
TO-MORROW AND SATURDAY AT 9-30 P. M.
"THE WARE CASE"
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY; MR. H. B. IRVING'S GREAT SUCCESS. THE PLOT CONCERNS THE MYSTERIOUS MURDER OF EUSTACE EDE.
WHO WAS THE CULPRIT.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 5 P. M.
"THE BREED OF THE TRESHAMS"
Night prices:—Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1, and Ans. 8.
Matinee Prices:—Rs. 3, 1-8, 1, and Ans. 8.
BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.
Week days:—From 10 a.m., till 6 p.m.
Saturdays:—Till 1 p.m.
NEW PICTURE BILL
EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 P. M.
"THE EEL"
"HER GREAT MISTAKE"
"A HONEYMOON SURPRISE"
PATHE GAZETTE.
AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Prices:—Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4. Box seats Rs. 2.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Syndicate Attractions
EXCELSIOR THEATRE WAR FILMS AT 6 P.M. AND 9-45 P.M.
EMPIRE FROM 6-30 to 11 P.M.

EMPIRE
The Picture Theatre of Distinction
TO-DAY at 6-30 8-15 & 10 p. m.
THE VITAGRAPH COMPANY
Presents their
Broadway Star Feature
"A MILLION BID"
"A MILLION BID"
adapted from the famous play
"Agnes" by Mrs. Sydney Drew
IN 5 Acts.
A strong Dramatic Play dealing with Vault.ng Social Ambition The opinion of the Rev. Dr. Gregory on
"A MILLION BID"
"Would to God every mother and father could see "A Million Bid" The world would be immensely benefited by it."
GREAT SCENES OF THE GAMBLING ROOMS AT MONTE CARLO AND THE SINKING OF A MILLIONAIRE PLEASURE YACHT.
PATHES GAZETTE
EMPIRE COMEDIES

EXCELSIOR
Next Saturday November 3rd at 9-30 p.m.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN PRESENTS
NEW BANDMAN COMEDY COMPANY
Saturday November 3rd at 9-30 p. m.
"CENERAL POST"
A Story of a tailor who became a Brigadier-General
Half Price Matinee Sunday 4th at 5 p. m.
Monday & Tuesday at 9-30 p. m.
Cyral Maudes Great Success
"CRUMPY"
Compton Coutts as "Grumpy"
Prices as usual. Plan at ROSE & Co.

EXCELSIOR
LAST 2 NIGHTS!
6 P.M. TWICE NIGHTLY 9-45 P.M
THE LATEST AND GREATEST OF THE
GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL
WAR FILMS
OFFICIAL PICTURES OF
THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE
Presented by
THE WAR OFFICE CINEMATOGRAPH COMMITTEE
Sole Director for the Indian Empire
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
SONS OF OUR EMPIRE
An Authentic Record of this year's Great Push
INDIAN CAVALRY
IN ACTION
THE GERMAN RETREAT
and
THE BATTLE OF ARRAS
A Graphic Record of the Great Easter Battle which brought us to the Hindenburg Line.
THE FALL OF BAPAUME
THE CAPTURE OF PERONNE
TANKS! TANKS! TANKS!
A Large Percentage of The Gross Receipts is remitted to H. M. Government for Distribution in War Charities.
Mr. Bandman has remitted over Rs. 1,15,000 up-to-date.
Prices at 6 p.m. Rs.3 to 4 annas at 9-45 p.m. Rs 4 to 8 annas

IMPERIAL
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"
LAMINGTON ROAD.
TO-NIGHT
PATHE GAZETTE
"THE RED DAWN"
AND
"THE RED NIGHT"
7th & 8th EPISODES OF
"PATRIA"
PATHE'S SERIAL SUPREME.
Tremendous Fire scenes, never witnessed before on any screen.
A Great Patriotic Film with a Preparedness theme.
"WIFFLES MILLIONS"
A roaring comedy in 2 parts.
TIME—7, 8-45 & 10-30 P.M. DAILY
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY & SUNDAY 5 P.M.
POPULAR PRICES.

NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT
GRAND IDEAL PICTURE PLAY
'A SENSATIONAL HONEYMOON'
IN FOUR PARTS.
A thrilling tale of a honeymoon couple's adventures.
also showing
a two reel funniest HOMELAND Comedy featuring
LUPINO LANE. LUPINO LANE.
THRICE NIGHTLY:—7, 8-45, 10-30.

Everyone Everywhere
TALKS OF THE
VOICE ON THE WIRE
TEST IT TO-NIGHT
AT THE EUROPEAN CINEMA
ELDORADO
LAMINGTON ROAD, (North)
Time: 7, 8-45 and 10 p.m.
Telephone No. 1304.

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PLEASE REMEMBER

BOSS for the best Kerosine Oil Stove . . . . . .

METZ for the best Motor Car

CONKLIN for the best self-filling pen . . . . . .

L. ROY SAMPAT for many a new and useful article such as fire Extinguishers, Brass & Enamelled Bedsteads, Cradles & Cribs, Jewellery, **JOHNSON'S** Wood, Dyes, Prepared Wax, Carbon Remover, cleaners Black Blue, Fireless Cookers etc. etc. etc. etc. etc.

Head Office 70, Apollo Street Fort } **BOMBAY.**
TELEPHONE 3315.
Show Rooms New Queen's Road }
TELEPHONE 3000.

Tele. Address: "SATCHIT BOMBAY"

Branches { Kashmir Gate DELHI Telephone Address RAMLEELA
Elphinstone St, Camp KARACHI " " KOHINOOR

L. ROY SAMPAT

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Oct. 30th

		Sales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		4,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		..
" " Sales of East Indian ..		..
" " Imports ..		16,000
Am. Americans spot trading value	20 42	Unchgd.
Egyptians spot asked prices	32.65	
New York 11 a.m. (Same known to Liverpool at closing time)	Jan.	28.20—39
	Mar.	25 90—32
	May	25 80—25
	July	25 19—31
	Oct.	25.02—30
New Orleans 10 a.m.		

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 30th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prices.
January	20 20—13
February	
March	19 62—11
April	
May	19.48— 7

Old Contracts.

Months	To-day's price.	
October	19.32	
	18 99	
	18.53	
	18.3	
	18 25	—10
	18.16	
	18 07	
	17 99	
	17.91	
	17.83	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct 30th.

New Contracts.

	Closing prices.
Jan.	20.52 19
February	20 38 + 25
March	20 18 + 25
April	20.00 + 26
May	19.82 + 27

Old Contracts:

	To-days prices	
October	19.42	
Oct.-Nov.	19.10	
Nov.-Dec.	18.60	
Dec.-Jan.	18.45	
Jan.-Feb.	18.35	Unchgd.
Feb.-Mar.	18.28	
March-April	18.17	
April-May.	18.08	
May-June.	18.01	
June-July.	17.93	

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 30th.

Old Contracts.

Months	Opening prices.	
Oct	24.75	
Nov.	25.00	+ 50

New Contracts.

Months	To-day's closing	
January	30.25	
February	30.10	+ 35
March	30.40	

Old Contracts

Months	To-day's closing
October	4.70
November	25.00

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 30th

Bengal Good		18 55
" Fully Good		18 80
" Fine		17.05
No. 1 Oomra Good MG.		18.05
" " Fully Good		18.30
" " Fine.		18.55
Broach Good		19.60 —30
" Fully Good		19.87
" Fine		20.05
Scinde Good		19.55
" Fully Good		19.80
" Fine		17.05

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 29th

Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" " to Continent..	Nil
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8½
Demand Bills	4.75.25
Silver Commercial Bars	64½

MONEY MARKET.

London, Oct. 29th

Bar Silver Spot	43
Closing Tone of Silver:—Firm—few offers.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April, 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	6 13/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	6 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6 1/8
" " 6 "	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	4
7 day market loans	4 1/4
Consols 2½ %	56
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	50
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	65½
Government Securities 3 %	55½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	28.22

SKIN REPORT.

London, Oct. 29th.

Goat skin sale opened to-day active with a good Demand.

Goat skins.

Madras Prime—9d. to a shilling dearer.
" medium } 1 shilling to 18 pence
" ordinary } dearer.

Goat skins offered	683,000
Sheep	602,000

WAR LOANS.

London, Oct. 29 h:

3½ % 1925—1928	£65½
4½ % 1925—1945	£99 Ex. D.
5 % New	£93½ Ex. D.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Oct. 29th

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold per ton Sept.-Oct.	595
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-ship per ton Sept-Oct.	600

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Sept.-Oct. Buyers	600
Linseed Calcutta Sept.-Oct. Buyers	595

METALS

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter	Nominal

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Nov. Buyers	16/6
Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta Nov. Buyers	21/6
Tone:—Quiet.	

RUBBER.

Standard Fine Hard Cure Oct.-Nov. Seller	3/1½
Plantation Fine Latex Crepe Nov. Paid	2/

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Oct. 31.

The tone of the market this morning was easier and in the bazaar Good Broach was quoted Rs. 436, the rate on Association terms being Rs. 439. Contrary to expectations the Marwadi bazaar opened steadier at Rs. 441 for Good Broach, and then fluctuated between Rs. 439 and Rs. 440, declining eventually to Rs. 438½. At Colaba it was reported that the New York close of yesterday was 50 points higher, and Good Broach advanced to Rs. 442 Exchange terms, and later on to Rs. 444, closing at Rs. 441. The market has been very irregular and frequent changes have occurred in the bazaar. A moderate business has been done. Association rates have been very steady.

Ready cotton remains steady with a moderate demand.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	April		441
Fine Hinganghat Wardah	January		437
" Nagpur Kamptl	"		433
" Khamgaon Akola	"		417
" Khandesh	"		405
" Muthia	"		402
" Bengal	"		365
Fully Good Bengal	"		331

Quotations for NEW CROP are nett, the 5½ per cent discount having been abolished.

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P.M.

NEW CROP:

Broach good	April	440/4
Benga Fully good	January	330

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 31st OCTOBER 1917.

Growths	Fine	F.G	Gd.	Delivery
M.G. Bengals	365	330		1-25 January
M.G. Sind Punjab	342			"
M.G. Wardha	439			"
M. G. Nagpore	436			"
M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair staple	429			"
M.G. Khandeish	403			"
M.G. Broach			441	1-25 April,

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 30th October:—

Cotton	1,403 bales
Wheat	18,021 cwts
Linseed	4,703 "
Rape, Rai & Mustardseed, etc.	407 "
Gingelly seed	2,217 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Sundries	147 "
Jowarseed	12,357 "
Rice	8,213 "
Myrabollams	4,138 "
Tamarind	2,155 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	9,585 "
Tower	5,129 "
Maize	80 "
Barley	1,057 "

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 31st Oct. 1917, at 5-30 p.m.

Growths	Super Fine	Fully Good Fine	Good	Delivery
Bengals (M.G)	.. 365	332	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	.. 347	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Khandesh (M.G.)	.. 404	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Akola Khamg Karanja (M.G)	.. 418	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)	.. 435	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Wardha Hinghat (M.G.)	.. 433	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Broach (M.G.)	.. ..	..	442	1/25th Apl. 18
Mathia (M.G.)	.. 400	..	..	1/25th Jan 18

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Oct. 31st.

	Bazar Terms. Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. as. p.
Ready:		
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	45 8 0	7 0 0
" Cawnpore 70-30	45 0 0	7 0 0
" Karachi Bangla	45 8 0	7 1 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 10 0	7 0 0
" " Cawnpore	6 9 0	6 15 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	7 0 0	7 6 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	7 5 0	7 11 0
" " Thin	7 0 0	7 6 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	47 0 0	8 12 0
" Gajar 75.25	45 0 0	8 6 0
" Black	37 0 0	8 2 0
" Gajar 50.50	44 0 0	8 4 0
Poppyseed, White	7 5 0	7 11 0
Groundnuts	33 0 0	7 14 0
Mowrasseed	4 8 0	4 12 0
Forward:	Rs. as. p.	
Wheat April.-May	6 10 6	
" May	6 1 7½	

BULLION.

The silver market is steady following the sensational rise of 3 pence in the London prices which is now quoted at 46d. uncertain.

Bar Gold 26-6
Sovereign 16-9.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 101-3.
Silver 1st Sett Ex-duty 101-4.
Silver 2nd Sett. Ex-duty 101-10.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 31/32.
Bank demand drafts 1/5 1/32.
3 Months' sight Credits 1/5 13/32.
Bank demand on France Fr. 193.
3 Months' sight Francs 201.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 211.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 298.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 150.
60 days' sight Japan Rs. 140½.
Bank demand on New York Rs. 297½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.
Cum-Warrant 95.
Warrant 2/7 per cent.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent. Small pieces 69.
3 per cent. Small pieces 58.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 Months' notice 80.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable Long dated 78.
Municipal Long dated 76.
Municipal Short dated 80.
City improvement Trust 60 Years Jan.-July 79.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 92.
Sanitary 94.
The following are the nominal rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market opened steady and a fair amount of business was put through. Later on there was a re-action due to profit taking as it was the last day of the November settlement.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,915 to 1,890 and closed at 1,900, Madhavjees from 2,590, to 2,560, Fazulbhoys from 920 to 905, Nagpurs from 2,702/8, to 2,755 and closed at 2,750, Cresscents from 272/8 to 270, and Pearls from 649 to 630.

Bombay United improved to 930, Bradbury to 590, Century to 420, Davids declined to 587/8, Finlay improved to 460, Indian Bleeching to 257/8, Indore-Malwa to 420, Kohinoor to 1,080, Manockjee Petit to 2,100, New Greats to 295, Shapurji to 162/8, Simplex to 1,045, and Swadeshis to 1,880.

Tata Iron ordinarys changed hands in good lots between 270 and 272/8, and Deferreds between 1,260 and 1,270, Katni ordinary improved to 280, and deferreds to 1,390.

Alcock Ashdown improved to 1,110, Bombay Tramways to 372-8, and Bombay Burma to 1,035.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., in their circular dated 27th September wrote:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue shows an increase of £398,865, as compared with last week's return.

During the week New York has announced outgoings of gold to the value of £1,000,000, half of which has been sent to Canada and half engaged for shipment to Japan.

The following was received from Washington under date September 24th, "Acting under the President's Recent gold embargo proclamation, the Treasury officials have prohibited the export of gold to Spain. It has been disclosed that between January 1st and September 1st of this year £17,660,000 was exported to Spain, the largest amount in any similar period. This had adversely affected the trade balance, which on September 1st was in favour of the United States to the extent of £10,000,000."

Another interesting gold movement now taking place is the transfer of substantial amounts from Holland to Switzerland. The indirect effect has been to lower the exchange on London in Amsterdam and to raise the value of the pound sterling in Switzerland.

SILVER.

The 21st instant saw a rise of 1d. which brought the price to 55d. a figure that has not been exceeded since February 1878. This price was maintained until yesterday when a fairly considerable amount was offered producing a fall of a 1d. and was followed by a further fall to-day to 51½d.

The high prices now ruling, combined with certain vague rumours as to what America is going to do or not going to do with its large stock of coined silver dollars, has induced most of the few remaining private holders to realize the bulk of their stocks with the result that during the last few days more silver has been on offer than for some time past and many long standing buying orders have been able to be filled. This, combined with an almost complete cessation of the Chinese demand, has produced the first set-back in the price of silver that has occurred since it started its phenomenal upward run just two months ago. Up to the present this set-back has been small in comparison with the great rise that has taken place, and we must also bear in mind that if the coinage and industrial demands continue on the same scale as recently there may be the same difficulty in meeting it, in view of the fact that private holders are practically cleared out. Still for the moment there do not appear to be many unsatisfied demands.

The last three Indian Currency Returns received by cable give details as follow:—

(In lacs of rupees.)

Notes in circulation Sept. 7th 10,572, Sept. 15th 10,586, Sept. 22nd, 10,707.

Reserve in silver coin and bullion, Sept. 7th 2,879, Sept. 15th 2,884, Sept. 22nd 2,857.

Gold coin and bullin in India, Sept. 7th 1,828, Sept. 15th 1,373, Sept. 22nd 1,522.

Gold in England, Sept. 7th 217, Sept. 15th 180, Sept. 22nd 180.

The stock in Bombay on the 25th instant consisted of 3,300 bars, the same as reported on the 18th instant.

The stock in Shanghai on the 22nd instant consisted of about 23,500,000 ounces in sycee and 14,900,000 dollars, as compared with about 22,000,000 ounces in sycee and 15,000,000 dollars on the 15th instant.

Quotations for bar silver p. oz. std.:—
Sept. 21st 55 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Sept. 22nd 55 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Sept. 24th 55 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Sept. 25th 55 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Sept. 26th 54 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Sept. 27th 51½ cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Average 54.25.
Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77 9.
The quotation to-day for cash delivery is 2½d. below that fixed a week ago.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
(Incorporated in England).

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 27th Oct, 1917.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 27th Oct. 1917 ..		
G.I.P. Rly	17,26,600	67,18,800
A.D.C. Rly	58,300	2,06,400
B.K. Rly	4,000	13,100
C.B. Rly	5,700	20,400
Total ..	17,94,600	69,58,700
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 27th Oct. 1916		
G.I.P. Rly	15,65,880	59,19,433
A.D.C. Rly	56,108	1,97,620
B.K. Rly	1,582	6,629
C.B Rly	3,997	16,558
Total ..	16,27,567	61,40,240
Increase or Decrease G.I.P. Rly	+1,60,720	+7,99,367
A.D.C. Rly	+2,192	+8,780
B.K. Rly	+2,418	+6,471
C.B Rly	+1,703	+3,842

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 27th Oct. 1917	17,500	45,200
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 27th Oct 1916	10,350	43,057
Increase or Decrease	+2,250	+2,143

Dhond-Baramati Railway.

	Total for the week. Rs	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 27th Oct. 1917	1,700	6,500
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 27th Oct. 1916.	1,230	5,014
Increase or Decrease	+470	+1,483

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

The Directors have submitted to the shareholders the statement of the liabilities and assets of the Bank, and of the profit and loss account for the half-year, ended 30th June, 1917.

The gross profits of the Bank for the past half-year, including Yen 1,719,856.32 brought forward from last account, amount to Yen 39,332,616. 08, from which the sum of Yen 34,385,858.27 has been deducted for interests, taxes, current expenses rebate on Bills current, bad and doubtful debts, bonus for officers and clerks, etc., leaving a balance of Yen 4,946,737.81 for appropriation.

The directors propose that Yen 800,000.00 be added to the reserve fund, and recommend a dividend at the rate of twelve per cent, per annum, which will absorb Yen 1,920,000.00.

The balance, Yen 2,226,757.81, will be carried forward to the credit of next account.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Oct. 30.

	Rs.
Cash Certificates	8,207-4
Total up to date	23,31,444-8

HOME RULE

Can be governed by those souls only whose own Homes are governed by public opinion.

For particulars apply to:—
CHHOTALAL BHOGILAL PAREKH,
Umreth (Kaira)
774

"RESERVED" RAILWAY COMPARTMENT.

JUDGMENT IN SIND CASE.

Mr. Pratt, Judicial Commissioner in Sind, has delivered his judgment on the revision application made by Mr. Durgadas B. Advani against the order passed by the City Magistrate of Karachi, fining Mr. Advani Rs. 50 under Section 250, C. Pr. C. for making a false and frivolous complaint.

The facts of the case were as follows:—Mr. Durgadas entered a reserved compartment in which he was not entitled to travel and when he was asked to get out he refused and was then removed by the Station Master who had been summoned by a Sergeant of the Police. He made no resistance and the force used to remove him was only technical force, no more than was necessary to eject a tresspasser. Nevertheless he filed a prosecution for assault against the Station Master who had pulled him out and against the Sergeant who had not touched him at all. The Magistrate found that there was no reasonable ground for this complaint and therefore discharged the accused and fined the complainant under Section 250 Criminal Procedure Code.

The Judicial Commisioner in his judgment says:—

The whole proceeding is so preposterous that the only conclusion we can come to is that the Magistrate was right in his opinion that the complainant's object was to seek notoriety. I regard this as an aggravation of his misconduct for self-advertisement which yaps at the heels of the law is a public nuisance and must be dealt with as such.

I would therefore reject this application.

Mr. M. H. W. Hayward, Additional Judicial Commissoner, agreeing with Mr. Pratt, delivered a similar judgment. He said:

I concur that the applicant has rightly been fined for having instituted a frivolous prosecution.

It seems to me that it must be held as a matter of common sense to be frivolous to prosecute men for doing what the prosecutor knows has been declared by law to be legal. Even if the object was not merely self-advertisement but the more laudable purpose of obtaining improved accommodation for Indian passengers on the Railway, still the proper course surely was not to prosecute subordinate Railway officials, who were merely performing their duty, but to memorialize the superior authorities of the Railway Company or the Government.

BUFFALO-SACRIFICES AT MANGROL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Having read in your paper of 26th instant an appeal against the slaughter of buffalces at Mangrol, I beg to draw the attention of His Highness the Darbar Saheb of Mangrol to the following Christian prophetic protest against animal sacrifices:—

To what purpose is the multitude of your sacrifices unto me? saith the Lord. I am full of the burnt offerings of rams, and the fat of fed beasts. And I delight not in the blood of bullocks, or of lambs, or of he-goats. Your hands are full of blood. Wash you; make you clean; put away the evil of your doings from before mine eyes. cease to do evil. Learn to do well."

His Highness the Darbar Saheb of Mangrol is an enlightened and kindhearted ruler. And so I respectfully appeal to His Highness to kindly prohibit by law in his state the sacrifice of buffaloes which is a cruel Hindu superstition (abolished in many Hindu states.) Yours etc.,

LABHSHANKAR LAXMIDAS.

Junagad, October 28th.

WIN THE CHANCE

Prof. K. P. JYOTISHI

An expert in the Occult Sciences of the Western World, will read your fortune prefiguring Health, Marriage, Wealth, weal or woe the stars have in store for you.

Charges. Rs. 5 and 10.

Sind-Punjab Hotel, Sitaram Building, Near Crawford Market.

Re. 1-8.

These blades have the most practical cutting edge made. The reinforced convex edge assures a perfectly smooth shave.

Put up in sets of seven blades to set

Prices extremely moderate to suit all pockets.

THE GEM DAMASKEENE RAZOR,

The Most Popular and Convenient Safety Razor ever sold in the Indian Market.

The Outfit consists of a highly nickel-plated and polished Gem Damaskeene Frame and Handle, extra-stropping handle, seven Gem Damaskeene blades, all put up in a durable and beautiful velvet-lined Morocco leather case as per illustration.

P. P. RELE & Sons,

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Re. 1-12.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

KIDNAPPING A MINOR WIFE.

CONVICTION CONFIRMED.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

Govind Ragho v/s The King-Emperor.

In this case the accused Govind who was a conductor in the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company was charged before the Third Presidency Magistrate with kidnapping a minor Hindu girl named Girjabai from the lawful custody of her husband Baboo Laxman and taking away Girjabai with intent to have illicit connection with her. He was found guilty by the Magistrate of both the offences and sentenced him to nine months rigorous imprisonment in each of the said two charges, but directed the two sentences to run concurrently.

The case for the prosecution was that Girjabai was married to Baboo Laxman at Kandalgaum about six years ago. About a year ago she came to Bombay and lived with her husband who was a peon and resided at Agripada. The accused lived in a room adjoining Baboo Laxman's room. The accused and Baboo were on visiting terms with each other. On the 20th June Baboo went to his work leaving his wife in his room. When he returned home at night, he did not find his wife and so he gave information to the Police. The Police traced the girl to Santa Cruz in the hut of a gardener and she was brought to Bombay. The accused was charged as stated above and found guilty of the offences. Against this conviction the accused made an appeal to the High Court.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments confirmed the conviction and sentence.

Mr. D. A. Ghaswalla with Mr. Pilgawker appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 1ST OF NOVEMBER, 1917.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

824-17—Ard H D and Co, Rambhabai widow v Manodhardas Jamnadas and anr, Soonderdas and Co.

1256-16—Vacha and Co, Sakinabai v Mahomedbhai Hassambhai Banatwalla and anr, Kanga and S, Daph F and D.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMR'S REPORT.

721-13—Merwanji K and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Seedick Haji Hoosein and ors, Matu J and M, Payne and Co, Manch and N, Ard H D and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

820-16—Ardeshir H D and Co, Abdoolally Moolla Goolamally v Badrudin Mulla Goolamally and ors, Unwalla P and P.

862-17—Amin and D, Bhogilal Amratlal a firm v Sha Gulabchand Pitamberdas, Purnanand and Co.

930-17—Little and Co, Govind Dharmaji Mahatre v Dhondu Govru Bhagat, Judah and S.

978-17—Purnanand and Co, Ambalal Shankalchand v B K Vora and Sons a firm, Shroff and D.

1051-17—Merwanji K and Co, Abdul Gunny Haji Hoosein v Messrs B Cawasji and Co a firm, Little and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

898-16.—Captain and V, The Official Assignee of Bombay v. Deputy Kuverji a firm, Madhawji K & Ch.

1249-14.—Madhowji K & Ch, Bai Gangabai widow v. Ludha Dossa and ors, Edgelow G W & Co., Dastur and Co., Little & Co., Shamrao M and H.

1223-15.—Payne and Co., Niamatullabai v. Ahmedbhoy Shaik Kaderbhoy & ors, Serveyor & Co., Wadia G & Co., Payne and Co., Captain and V.

701-17.—D J Mantri, Rai Bahadur Vinayakrao Sadanand Joshi v. Shanker Bailaji Navalkar & ors, In person.

204-17.—S A Tyabjee (for a pauper), Laxmibai widow v. Kaua Massingji and ors, Shroff and D.

725-17.—Malvi M R & Co., Kasturchand Sadasukh v. Balkisson Hardayal and anr, Khandwalla & Co.

356-17.—Motichand & D, Dada Haji Essak v. Munchershaw Nusserwanji Chandabhai, Nanu H & Co.

S C Ct. 678-24898-16.—Merwanji K & Co., Phiroze C Mistry v. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd, Crawford B & Co.

S C Ct. 679-24899 16.—Merwanji K & Co., Phiroze C Mistry v. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd, Crawford B & Co.

13-16.—Madhowji K & Ch, Mulchand Sobhagmal a firm v. Raichand Lakhmichand & anr.

1271-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Haji Ahmed Haji Hassum Dada v. Gopinath Jivan Kiny, D J Mantri.

1306-15.—Captain and V, Rajmal Lakhichand v. Damji Hirji and anr, Madhowjee K & Ch.

609-17.—Mulla & M, Fatmabai widow v. Ebrahim Moledona, Captain & V.

702-16—Payne and Co, Ratanbai v Shaikh and ors, Mer V and Co Sham M and W Unwalla P and P, Mirza M and M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

STATUTORY SUIT.

P P No. 18-17.—In person, Pandurang Ramchandra Devrukhkar v. Bhikoo Gopinath Marudkar, Chitnis M & K

12-16—Raghavayya and Co, Vishnu Ganesh Sovani v Annappa Phadyapa Chongale and ors, Purnanand and Co.

15-16—Soonderdas and Co, Tamubai widow v Vallabhdas Damji, Bhimji and Co.

14-16—Shroff D and D, Premabai v Govindji Vassar, Rustomji and G.

18-16—M B Chothia, Kamberalli Abdul Hassam Lari v Gowar Begum widow, Motichand and D.

20-16—Amin and Desai, Sitabai widow v Sadanand Raghoba and ors, Surveyor and Co.

1-17—Edgelow G W and Co, Bai Mani widow v Chhaganlal Bhicabhai and anr, Mulla and M.

2-17—Soonderdas and Co, Joshi Jetha Vallo and ors v Devkabai widow, Rustomji and G.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBER.

1092-17—Pandia and Co, Mulchand Maganlal v Popatlal Parbhuji Kandolia and anr.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMR'S AMENDED REPORT.

372-09—Patell and Eze, Sham M and H, Baloobhai Motichand and ors v Amichand Panalal, Ard H D and Co., Part heard.

CHAMBER SUMMONS FOR DESPOSAL IN CHAMBER,

O S 736-17—Merwanji K and Co, Bai Goolbai widow and ors v Goolbai widow and ors, Mer K and Co, Wadia G and Co, Payne and Co, Captain and V, Ard H D and Co, Little and Co, Mulla and M, Ch Sd 19-7-17.

A ROW IN MEDOWS STREET.

SELF-APPOINTED DISCIPLINARIAN IN POLICE COURT.

Before Mr. Frank Oliviera, at the Esplanade Police Court Francesco Battistessa was charged by Pandurang Appaji, a Havaldar in the employ of Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Administrator-General with assault. Mr. B. H. Daruwalla appeared for the complainant.

The prosecution case was that the complainant while passing along the French Dyeing and Washing Company, in Medows Street on the afternoon of the 10th October saw a crowd there. The complainant saw the accused assaulting an Indian in the shop. The accused who it was alleged was in a great rage at the time flourished his stick and the complainant hit with it on the forehead. The accused then pushed Pandurang violently and knocked him down on the road.

The complainant went to Mr. Slater immediately and told him all that had happened, and the latter asked Battaistissa for his explanation. Battistisa wrote in reply that on the day in question accompanied by his wife he had gone to the shop in question where he had an attraction with the Indian assistant there. The accused stated that as usual there was a large crowd of "natives, coolies, loafers and idling sepoys soon collected, staring and wishing to take part in what was none of their business." Battistissa asked them to be off, and as some of them were not inclined to do so, he waved his cane by way of threat and the complainant who was foremost and the most obstinate amongst them, it was probable the cane might have struck him. The complainant most difiantly and insolently refused to move, and it was then only that Battistissa pushed him and he fell. This was involuntary; he regretted the occurrence, but was quite prepared to bear all consequences. If the complainant had not provoked him with his impudence the thing would not have occurred.

Mr. Daruwalla, after some evidence had been gone into, submitted to the Court, that he did not wish the accused to be fined if he expressed regret and paid something in charity. The accused said he was sorry for his conduct and agreed to pay Rs. 10 in charity. The case was compounded.

MARATHA CONFERENCE.

An All-India Maratha Conference will be held at Belgaum on the 10th and 11th of November 1917 to discuss and approve of the political reforms for the welfare of the Maratha Community to be asked of the Secretary of State for India on his arrival in India. The forms required to be filled in by the delegates can be had from the Secretary All-India Maratha Conference Belgaum.

The annual report of Dr. Barnardo's Homes shows that the homes are doing work of national importance, rescuing destitute children and training them to become good and patriotic citizens. Some 7,149 children were under the care of the homes at the end of last year, and 4,744 have been admitted since war broke out. An appeal issued recently on behalf of the Food Bill Fund has so far realised 159,240 half-crowns. Further sums are urgently needed.

A. S. MOOBHOY & CO.

CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS.

Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead, brass and copper pipes, gunmetal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks, English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.

Price on application—

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BOSS STOVES

The most perfect kerosine oil stoves

BLUE FLAME TOUCHES COOKING PANS.

In 1—2—3—4—5 Burners. Prices Rs. 45—70—100—125—150.

Shelves and Class Door Ovens extra.

PARTICULARS FROM L. ROYSAMPAT, New Queen's Road, Kashmir Gate, Elphinstone St. Camp, BOMBAY. DELHI. KARACHI.

CASUALTY LIST

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut P Allen, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A L Barrett, Leicesters.
Lieut-Colonel P E Bent, Leicesters.
Lieut C J Burn, Leicesters.
Capt A A Clarke, Leicesters.
Lieut-Colonel S H Dix, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut V E Ellingham, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut P Freedman, East Kents.
Second-Lieut H C Graham, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut A H Hearn, Leicesters.
Capt A A D Lee, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut H O R Lewis, Yorkshires.
Capt H D N Mackenzie, Medicals.
Second-Lieut W H Maden, Trench Mortar Battery.
Second-Lieut C S Martin, Leicesters.
Capt J B Matthews, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut R T W Miles, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut W J Pinniger, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W G Robinson, Leicesters.
Lieut H F Seed, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut A Shaw, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut F D Tucker, West Surreys.
Lieut Sir B R Williams, Bart, Devons.
Second-Lieut R B Wilton, Yorkshires.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut J Bell-Hughes, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut G W Graham, Middlesex.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut E Armitage, Flying Corps.
Lieut-Colonel D H Blunt, Devons.
Lieut-Colonel L Godman, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut L A Joscelyne, Somersets.
Lieut R P Norbury, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut J W H Trenchard, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut R S Webberly, North Staffords.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut R A Bogue, Highland Light Infantry.
Capt J P Charles, Medicals.
Second-Lieut L P Jones, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut A J Liddell, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut R E White, East Surreys.

DIED.

Capt E A Hugill, Royal Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut P E Agar, Leicesters.
Capt C C Bamber, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut D E L V Baumer, Field Artillery.
Lieut G F Bennett, Training Reserves.
Second-Lieut J C Boyd, Field Artillery.
Capt T B Brandon, Medicals.
Second-Lieut A J Brown, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut G E Brown, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut W G S Brown, Field Artillery.
Lieut S V Butcher, Somersets.
Second-Lieut J H Cartwright, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut P D Cherry, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut G B Collett, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut B Constantine, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut G R Drapes, Leicesters.
Major G St J A Dyson, Field Artillery.
Capt D C H Edwards, Somersets.
Second-Lieut E W Edwards, Yorkshire Light Infantry
Lieut-Colonel L P Evans, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut H T Farmer, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut W R Faulkner, Leicesters.
Capt E L Firth, Cavalry Special Reserve.
Lieut B Foster, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut H Fox, Field Artillery.
Major A Gardner-Waterman, Horse Artillery.
Second-Lieut T R Gibson, Yorkshires.
Major H J Glendinning, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut D S E Hallam, Leicesters.
Lieut V C Hales, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut N L Hearne, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut C G Henderson, Garrison Artillery.
Capt S M Herbert, Northumberlands.
Capt E Holt, Oxford and Bucks.
Lieut-Colonel P D Jonibes, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut H Jasper, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut J C Kidd, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut G H Kingdon, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut E G Lane-Roberts, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut G A Lewis, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut B Light, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H P Mackay, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut F E B Manning, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut E N Mathieson, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut C E Matthews, Somersets.
Second-Lieut R W P Mitchell, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut L E Moore, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut F G Mountford, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut C J O'Carroll, Dublins.
Second-Lieut G A Palmer Warwicks.
Capt A Parke, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut E M Pearce, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J E Pearson, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut A L Potts, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut D J Price, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut A Roger, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut T W L Saunt, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C G Scarfe, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut F R F Scott, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut G V Scrivens, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut E A Seale, Dublins.
Lieut H K Seth-Smith, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut W Shadbolt, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut C Smith, Durhams.
Second-Lieut F Smith, Dublins.
Capt H F Smith-Carrington, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut J E Taggart, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut C A B Thurburn, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut H Tillotson, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut H O Tomkins, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut F Underwood, Leicesters.
Lieut-Colonel A T le M Utterson, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut A G Watson, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut P M Watts, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut H S Wildin, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut E B Wilson, Scottish Borderers.
Major R B Withers, Garrison Artillery.

MISSING BELIEVED WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut A E Coles, Somersets.

MISSING.

Lieut H C Ainger, Royal Scots.
Capt M Bennison, Yorkshires.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW NOT MISSING.

Second-Lieut H Fazackerley, North Lancashires.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut G F D Artaud, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut D W Bailey, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut R A Beer, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut H A Boardley, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut E McDonald Campbell, Rifle Brigade.
Major H Clissold, Engineers.
Captain R G Cordiner, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut F S Cornelius, Devons.
Captain H J Cunningham, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut T G De Denne, Devons.
Second-Lieut W R Dodge, Manchesters.
Major B H Driver, West Surreys.
Captain L A L Fink, Bedfords.
Lt F W Finn, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A F Forge, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut H J Friend, Somersets.
Second-Lieut W M Geggie, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut H C Hall, Hampshires.
Lieut H G Harding, Hampshires.
Lieut T H Hogge, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut L C Holdcroft, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain F C Humphreys, Somersets.
Second-Lieut W C Jenkins, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut V A R King, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut G H Knight, Flying Corps.
Captain J I Mackay, West Ridings.
Captain M Macpherson, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut J F Mainstone, Gloucesters.
Captain K A R Maitland, Field Artillery
Second-Lieut E H Perrett, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut W H Mills, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut D W Phippard, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut L Rees, Warwicks.
Captain C Robertson, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut H H Reynolds, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut L J W Robertson, Gordons.
Lieut R H L Rogers, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E D Smith, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut H J Smith, Somersets.
Second-Lieut A A Steward, Field Artillery.
Major A L Stewart, Machine-gun Corps.
Lieut G C Taylor, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain G E Tining, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut G S Vincent, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain A G Whitehorn-Cole, Medicals.
Rev W C Wilks, Chaplain.
Captain J G Wood, Seaforths.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut B A Brown, Engineers.
Major J E Blakemore, Field Artillery.
Captain R Charlton, South Staffords.
Lt-Col N B Davidson, Field Artillery.
Captain S W Dyson, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut E R Findlay, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E Heald, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut J H Lade, Yeomanry.
Captain H S Powell, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut A D Prichard, Machine-gun Corps.
Lieut E Ross, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut G Stanway, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut C A White, South Staffords.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut J Adamson, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut F H Andrews, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut E J Baker, Devons.
Second-Lieut G F Ball, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut J R Bartlett, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut T H Batty, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut A J Belaieff, Service Corps.
Second Lieut D A Best, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut H Birkett, East Yorks.
Lt C H L Boyton, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C Bridgewater, Engineers.
Second-Lieut A D Brotherton, Seaforths
Lieut R L Brown, Garrison Artillery.
Second Lieut S J Bunting, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut B J Cadge, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut H Cameron, York and Lancs.
Captain W L Campbell, Engineers.
Second-Lieut W Carr, Border Regiment.
Captain C M Carroll, Field Artillery.
Lt-Colonel J W V Carroll, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut F B Carruthers, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut T Chalmers, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut A H Cheater, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut G C Clifford, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut W K Cochrane, Seaforths.
Captain H Cole, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut H C Cole, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut W L Cooper, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C T Davies, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut H B De Montmorency, Border Regiment.
Lieut H V T D Dennis, Engineers.
Second-Lieut J C Devoy, Dublins.
Lieut E H Dukes, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut E N Eskell, Somersets.
Second-Lieut H W C Evans, Machine gun Corps.
Second-Lieut V Farley, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut E H R Farrell, Field Artillery
Second-Lieut W G Faulke, Machine-gun Corps.
Major R H Feilden, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W Fielding, Machine-gun Corps.
SSecond-Lieut A Fletcher, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut T W Fletcher, Sherwoods.
Captain J C Frood, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut A S Gallimore, Sherwoods.
Captain H D Gaunt, Yorks L I
Captain H A Gem, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut R Gibbons, Devons.
Second-Lieut H Green, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut R A Gregg, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut K M Grierson, Manchesters.
Lieut R Griffiths, Machine-gun Corps.
Captain E W Grimsdale, Sherwoods.
Captain F P Grove, Medicals.
Second-Lieut R C Hadfield, Manchesters.
Captain J N Hall, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut A Harris, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut J W Harper, Somersets.
Second-Lieut W L da Hart, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E G Haskins, Somersets.
Second-Lieut R V Haskins, Dublins.
Captain C A S Hawker, Somersets.
Second-Lieut J Haworth, East Lancs.
Lieut C Hickman, Field Artillery.
Captain F G Hinton, Somersets.
Second-Lieut R Jackson, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut J E Johnston, Cyclists.
Captain E I Jones, Welsh Fusiliers.
Rev J H Kay, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut N Kennedy, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut T N King, Devons.
Second Lieut H E Kneen, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut J D Lee, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut H J Lock, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut C W Lovegrove, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut P B Lucas, Machine-gun Corps
Second-Lieut F C A McCulloch, Hampshires
Second-Lieut M A McKenzie, Scots Fusiliers
Second-Lieut H S McShane, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut R Meldrum, Hon Art Co,
Second-Lieut L Mellows, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut C H Middlemass, Hampshires.
Major J Milnes, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut L H Mogg, Somersets.
Lieut C D Moorhead, Manchesters.
Lieut C D Morgan, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J Neilson, Field Artillery.
Lieut A P Newman, Machine-gun Corps.
Captain H A Ollett, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut D T O'Shea, Tanks.
Second-Lieut G C Owen, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut R W A Painter, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut W Peacock, Royal Scots.
Captain H A W Pearse, Bedfords.
Captain C S Petherham, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut F Pinnington, Devons.
Second-Lieut W H Pickard, Somersets.
Second-Lieut J E W Rance, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut P W T Rendell, Labour Corps.
Second Lieut J Richards, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F H J Robilliard, Lincolns.
Captain A B Rowlerson, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut D G Rydings, Oxford and Bucks.
Captain H B Secretan, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut S Sharman, East Yorks.
Lieut R O Sillem, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut T H Slingsby, South Staffs.
Second-Lieut A W Smith, Gloucesters.
Captain C F Smith, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut H R Smith, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut CC H Stephens, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut P J Sylvester, Somersets.
Captain W S Tosdevine, South Staffs.
Second-Lieut E Travers, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W J Trenaman, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut G R Throughton-Dean, Cheshires.
Lieut P S Wakefield, West Yorks.
Captain J E Whaby, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H McP White, Machine-gun Corps.
Captain W White, Manchesters.
Lieut D Whittle, South Staffords.
Captain J R Williams, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut J E Williamson, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut A G Wills, Cambridge.
Second-Lieut H Wootinoth, Liverpools.
Capt A Wright, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut J H Wylie, Tanks.
Second-Lieut A M Yuille, Royal Scots.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut J J Vandome, East Lancs.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut L W Drinkwater, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J J Fitzgerald, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut W R Gibson, Lincolns.
Lieut C H Jeffs, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut W A McIntosh, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut J G Stevenson, Flying Corps.
Capt D D Walrond-Skinner, Monmouths.
Second-Lieut R H Westby, Lincolns.

OFFICIAL CORRECTIONS.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut G E S Taylor, Field Artillery, should read Lieut.

Second-Lieut G Garrett, York and Lancs, should read Rev C H Garrett, Chaplain.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

KILLED.

Engineer-Lieut John Brown, Reserve.
Engineer Sub-Lieut James Robinson, Reserve.

DIED.

Commander Harry D Law, R. N.

MISSING.

Flight-Sub-Lieut Edward G A Eyre, R. N.

WOUNDED.

Flight-Commander Alexander M Shook, R. N.
Flight-Sub-Lieut William N Fox, R. N.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

Observer Sub-Lieut William R Stennett, R. N.

ACCIDENTALLY INJURED.

Flight-Commander Forrester H M Maynard, R. N.
Flight-Sub-Lieut Herbert W M Cumming, R. N.

NAVAL DIVISION.

WOUNDED.

Lieut Ernest V G Gardner, Volunteer Reserve.

CASUALTIES ON H. M. S. "MARY ROSE."

KILLED.

Lieut-Commander Charles L Fox, R. N.
Lieut Anthony J Bavin, R. N.
Engineer-Lieut-Commander William H Cleghorn, R. N.
Surgeon Probationer Ivan C C Barclay, Volunteer Reserve.
Midshipman Archibald, D Moir, R. N.

CASUALTIES ON H. M. S. "STRONGBOW."

KILLED.

Engineer-Lieut-Commander Stephen Brown, R. N.
Sub-Lieut Arthur J Purcy-Cust, R. N.
Midshipman Michael L Pollastrini, Reserve.

SEVERELY WOUNDED.

Lieut-Commander Edward Brooke, R. N.
Surgeon Probationer Ian M Thomson, Volunteer Reserve.

WOUNDED.

Acting-Lieut Rupert W James, R. N.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

KILLED.

Lieut-Commander Herbert I N Lyon, R. N.
Midshipman Lionel E Armstrong Reserve.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Probationary Flight-Officer James P Crawford-Wood, R. N.
Probationary Observer-Officer Kenneth L C Oxley, R. N.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain Howard J Hamilton-Cox, Marine Artillery

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.

PRESUMED KILLED.

Acting Flight-Commander Cyril A Eyre, R. N., rank as now given and not as previously reported.

NAVAL DIVISION.

KILLED.

Sub-Lieut Frederick J Newell, Volunteer Reserve.

WOUNDED.

Acting-Lieut William H Martin, Volunteer Reserve.

THE AIR RAID.

A LONDONER'S DIARY.

The following, says the "Manchester Guardian," is a diary of the actual events of the night of September 24th as noted by an openminded Londoner:—

8 p.m. At small dinner party. H——tells his good story about Chatham mess. Hostess suddenly very *distraite* and says absently. "That's very funny. (Yes—I'm sure it's guns.)" More talk. Then hostess suddenly goes into other room and pulls up window, and we hear the guns. We sit round window and see flickers in the sky, and the searchlights poking about, and dull regular hammer sounds of guns detonate like the beginning of an overture. Rather solemn. Sky not very dark with the stars clear.

8 15.—Everyone gone downstairs to a good cellar. Sky lights more frequent. Searchlights concentrated. Rockets bursting. Sound like bomb explosions. (Might have et us finish. I was looking forward to that *peche Melba*). Cat came into room, crawling on belly not happy. Lucky I know what he wants. Hold him up tail and neck. Recovers *sang-froid* and marches out tail up. Sound Briton. Wonder what Persian next door is doing?

8 30.—Cellar. Thirty people on speaking but not visiting terms. Intermittent conversation. Whispers about whether the door was shut and who has the key, and whether it won't seem odd if people call, and what a lucky thing it was, etc. Some groups very silent, and one lady crying. The noise of guns reverberates more loudly through the passages. Someone comes in and says, "The Bang Boys have gone," but it is untrue. A bomb explosion sound loudly, and everyone knows that they are here.

8 45.—Blank Street. Passages full and streets empty, and the noise is still louder. 'Buses still running. One 'bus passes with conductress actually collecting fares on top. Another 'bus passes slowly. We can see an elderly man and the red end of his pipe. He seems to be taking an outing. We give him a cheer. He waves his pipe back and shouts "All right, bye-bye." Stout fellow. An Australian soldier, inebriated, cheerful, and a little inarticulate, wanders across the street shouting heartening words. He sits down on steps of Blank Street, and sings that the roses round the door make him love mother more. At this time the noise is very great. "A barrage," says a knowing one with a war trade badge. We see a number of small lights darting past one after another in the sky. I suppose an English squadron going out. Then two black shapes caught in the searchlights moving north, then an explosion and a big light. Everyone shouts, "Look!" Then tremendous firing, and everyone goes indoors.

9 25.—Silence at last. Only now and then a 'bus. Then an old man with a grey beard and an overcoat comes wandering in. "It was an air raid," he said. "That's what it was. An air raid." He looked at us with a certain pride. We said, "Ah, you've got to the bottom of it."

10 2. All clear, "and about time, too." Everyone said they were glad they were not somewhere else. (One good point about a *peche Melba* is that you don't want it any better.)

BULGARIA AND HER PRICE.

WOULD HAVE PREFERRED TO JOIN THE ALLIES.

A United Press representative in Washington has had an interview with M. Stephan Panarstoff, the Bulgarian Minister, who declared Bulgaria entered the war with the single object of regaining the Dobrudja and the Macedonian parts of Serbia, which, he said, were unjustly taken from her in the Balkan War, and by the treaty of 1870.

"Bulgaria," he continued, "had no particular love for the Central Powers; in fact, had previously been at war with Turkey. As a price for her entry into the war she asked for the restoration of her former territories, which, according to the President's statement on national boundaries, rightfully belonged to her.

"Bulgaria would have preferred to have joined the Allies but they offered the restoration of her territory providing Serbia consented to take other land in exchange. Our Prime Minister even stated to the Allies that, within a day of the acceptance of Bulgaria's terms, the Bulgarian army would be marching towards Constantinople but Germany's offer was unqualified. We joined the Central Powers not because we had to, but because we deliberately chose to do so.

"Now that Bulgaria has attained her aims she is ready for peace, according to no less an authority than Radoslavoff, and wants nothing but that which by language, nationality, and historic right belongs to her. She sees no interests in Germany's reported dream of Mittel Europa, and none in the elimination of the Hohenzollerns. We are holding what we have won, and are Serbia and Rumania."

GERMANS OUTWITTED.

AMUSING INCIDENTS IN DUTCH WATERS.

Details of an amusing incident in Dutch territorial waters, are given by a correspondent writing in the "Morning Post."

It is well known, he states, that the German espionage system in Holland is excellent, and they know the whereabouts of all the Belgians of importance who left Antwerp and went to live in Holland Accordingly two Antwerp piplots were marked down not very long ago, and as they were out in a small boat fishing, they saw a German seaplane apparently approaching them.

They were well within Dutch waters but they thought they would be on the safe side, so they pulled still nearer to the shore. But the seaplane had spotted them, and, gliding down on to the surface ordered them to stop. An officer who accompanied the pilot threatened them with a revolver, and came on board, instructing them to hoist the sail and make for Zeebrugge, as it was necessary for them to be searched. The Belgians demurred, explaining that the search could just as easily take place on the spot. The German, however, was adamant, and his revolver was a powerful argument, so the Belgians hoisted the sail and started off. The seaplane, which had risen from the sea again to a height of some 600ft., was to direct their course.

DUTCH PATROL BOAT.

Now the officer on the boat may have been a good pilot or observer, but he was no navigator, as the wily Belgians were steering their boat little by little towards a Dutch patrol boat in the distance, and he failed to notice. A few minutes later something happened to the seaplane, as it did a sudden nose-dive, and fell in the water. The officer in the boat was upset by the accident, and after many exclamations of "mein kamerad," he ordered the Belgians to row with all speed to the scene of the disaster.

This they agreed to do if he himself would assist them so that they could get there all the quicker. The officer had no objection, and rowed with them, but as he had his back to the bows he could not see where he was going, and the first intimation he received as to his whereabouts was the guttural shouting of the Dutch sailors of the patrol boat. He turned round, and found he was alongside of a Dutch patrol boat, two of the crew of which slid over the side and came into the boat.

Whether Holland is pro-German or not may be a point for discussion, but one thing is very certain; the Dutch sailors are not. The two eyed the German with a mixture of humour and wrath, and then invited him to come on board the patrol-boat. He argued the point, and at this moment a German destroyer, which had evidently seen the accident to the seaplane, came up fairly close, and shouted to the German to jump and swim for it. But the genial Dutchmen would have none of it; they relieved the German of his revolver, and just sat on him until the destroyer, seeing that waiting was useless went away. They then took him on board their boat to be duly handed over for internment.

KAISER'S PEACE HYPOCRISY

TERMS FOR BELGIUM.

To the windy note to the Pope, Germany has now added a verbal statement through Herr von Kuhlmann on the position of Belgium, which is perfect in the German method of presenting shadow for substance.

This communication sets forth, in regard to Belgium, the conditions under which Germany is prepared to conclude peace. These conditions are as follow:—

1. Germany consents to the restoration of Belgian independence.

2. Germany will contribute to the compensation payable to Belgium for the damage done to that country by the war.

3. Belgium must guarantee that, in the future, there shall be no such threat against Germany as existed in 1914.

4. Belgium must maintain administrative separation between Flanders and the Walloon provinces, such separation being in accordance with the wishes of the m[illegible] of the inhabitants of Belg[illegible]um, and many being interested in [illegible] acco[illegible] the racial analogy between [illegible] of Belgium and those of Germany.

5. Germany must be conside[illegible] to develop her economic ente[illegible] in Belgium, and especially at Ant[illegible]

Germany's proposals in regard [illegible] gium, says the "Matin," are ignomi[illegible] Belgium is asked to deliver herself, hand and foot by a treaty which wo[illegible] amount to slavery, to the country that violated her neutrality in defiance of the most solemn pledges. The victim is to humble herself before the tyrant and acknowledge that she was in the wrong! Such preposterous conditions, says the French newspaper, can only excite a s[illegible] ment of general disgust.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 17th Shudh of Ashwin, 1973.
Mahomedan: 14th of Moharrum, 1336.
Jewish: 16th of Heshvan, 5678.
Parsi: 22nd of Aridibehest, 1287.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

THURSDAY, Nov. 1.

Mails for East African, Ex-Force, Mombasa Zanzibar, will be closed at the G. P. O. at 7-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Nov. 3.

Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion will be closed at G. P. O. at 7 p.m.

SUNDAY, November 4.

Homeward English Mail will be closed at the G. P. O. at 5 p.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6-30 p.m. on Saturday, 3rd November.

TUESDAY, Nov. 6.

Bombay Co-operative Housing Association meeting, Improvement Trust Office, 6 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Mails for Laurenzo, Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the G. P. O. 7-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: War Films at 6 p.m and 9-45 p.m.
Royal Opera House, Cinema 6-45 p.m.
The Howitt-Phillips Company in "Raffles."
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10 p.m., every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday Show, every Sunday at 6-30 p.m., at Edwardes.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-15 p.m.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
New Alexandra Cinema near Crawford Market, 7, 8-45, 10-30 p.m.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-45, 9-0 and 10-45.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10-0 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

G. I. P. TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) ..	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ..	9 15	18 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 25	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd and Inter Class)	8 30	7 0
Poona Express	19 40	7 53
	Dep.	

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the arrival and departure time from Colaba:—

	BOMBAY. Arr, H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	17 0
Gujrat Mail	8 15	21 0
Rajkot 3rd Class Express	7 30	21 21

POONA RIFLES.

POONA, Oct. 31.

Part I.

1056. Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending Saturday 3rd November 1917. At Headquarters—

1057. Musketry.—The Range is allotted for class firing as follows:—

Wednesday 31st October "A" Coy. Part III Table C.
Thursday 1st November "B" Coy. Part III Table C.
Friday 2nd November "A" Coy. Part III Table C
Saturday 3rd November "B" Coy. Part III Table C.

1058. Clothing.—The Quartermaster's Stores will be open for issue of clothing from 8 to 10 a.m. daily except Sundays.

1059. Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range is allotted to the Miniature Rifle Club on Tuesday 6th, Tuesday 13th, Tuesday 20th Tuesday 27th, and Friday 30th NNovember, 1917 at 7 a.m. and 5 p.m. each day for the firing of matches 4-5 and 6.

Part II.

1060. Leave.—The undermentioned are granted leave of absence for the period stated against their names:—

No. 587 Pte. E. D'Souza "B" Coy. from 2-11-1917 to 18-11-1917.
No. 508 Pte. H. O. B. Shoubridge "B" Coy. from 29-10-1917 to 3-11-1917.

(Sd.) R. TEMPLE FRERE, Capt.,
For Adjutant Poona Rifles.

NOTICE.

Members of the Corps desirous of joining the Minature Rifle Club are requested to submit their names to the Adjutant at once.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA

...d permission of Colonel T W. Bon... D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st ... G. I. P. Railway Regiment, will ...rogramme of music, under the direc... Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, ...mmencing at 6-15 p.m.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

...M. Chiplunkar will speak at Vaid... ...s' place at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), to-day ...orrow on "An enquiry into the caste ...ions of the Hindus."

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

... attacks and four deaths from plague ...reported on Tuesday Middle and Lower ...a reporting two attacks and two deaths, ...rt Northern, one attack and one death, ...andvi and Parel each one attack and Mar... one death. The total mortality from all ...uses was 95 as compared with 64 of the ...corresponding day of last year and 62 of ...1915.

ELOCUTION COMPETITION FOR HINDU LADIES.

To-day's programme of the Elocution competition for Hindu ladies to be held under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association consists of Marathi speeches by girls under 14 on the subject of "Life of some eminent woman from Mythology or History" and by grown up girls on the subject of "Course of education fit for women." Speeches in Gujarathi will be made by grown up girls on the subject of "Status of women in Society."

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING A SOCIATION.

The next monthly meeting of the Association will be held on Tuesday, the 6th November, at 6 p.m., at the Improvement Trust Office when the paper on "Co-operative Housing Societies: Why they should and why they could be encouraged," read by Mr. F. A. C. Rebello, at the Provincial Co-operative Conference held in September last, will be discussed.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

The Gaiety Revue Company, under the leadership of Mr. Charles Weatherley, will produce to-night at the Palace of Varieties the fifth instalment of the serial revue dealing with the adventures of "The Bang Girls." The company has been augmented by the arrival of two new artists, Royal and George, who are reputed to be high class dancers. The fifth instalment of the revue, "The Bang Girls in Japan," deals with the adventures of "The Bang Girls" in the Land of the Rising Sun, and some very beautiful scenic effects will be produced on the stage, chief among which will be a pretty Japanese Garden. The other notable features of the revue will be a Japanese Dance by the Castello Sisters, and a "Lantern Finale." La Petite Zilla, "My heart is calling you" and a Japanese love ballad entitled "Almond Eyes." Rosie Castello, who has become another great Gaiety favourite, will sing "Come back to Alabam" and "Take me back to dear old Blighty," and she and her sister Peggy Castello will execute a Japanese dance. Xada Stella, and Toots, the sprightly tiny actress, will also appear in several fine songs. Mr. C. Morris will appear in a humorous song called "Back in a Minute," while the two new arrivals, Royal and George, will appear in "eccentric mat dancing." The fifth instalment of the revue is even more attractive than the previous one and should draw crowded houses nightly.

NEW ALEXANDRA.

Seldom in the annals of cinema productions will the public be presented with a greater sensation than the striking and clever dramatic representation of court life, entitled "A Royal Acrobat," which is gorgeously depicted and throws a sidelight on the powers that rule and shape the destinies of nations. It brings home the truth of the old adage "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown," and the pomp and pageantry and clever circus scenes will hold and thrill the spectator until he himself seems to move in them. This film which is based upon similar lines to "The Jockey of Death" and "The Circus of Death," is clean and free from actual crime, and is sure to prove a big success. This splendid production will be screened to the public from Saturday next the 3rd proximo at the New Alexandra Cinema, and we strongly advise the Alexandra patrons to book their seats in advance.

MUNICIPAL CLERK'S GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You have from time to time given powerful support to the cause of the Municipal Clerks and they are very grateful for your valuable assistance. The efforts at improving the status of poor Municipal Clerks have however, been unavailing. The rates of remuneration settled in pre-war times are found to be inadequate to meet the market conditions in these times of high prices prevailing everywhere. Even in normal times the clerks in the service found their wages too low. Their state then in the present crisis can best be imagined.

Everyone is now convinced that the so-called revision of the scale of pay of the Municipal Clerks was a mere blind. It did no good whatsoever, while it deprived the employees of the benefit of the Local Allowance they ormerly derived. Even the present Municipal Commissioner saw the hopeless failure of the revision and gave out hopes of the introduction of a time scale of pay after the completion of his scheme of reduction and reorganisation under the auspices of a Special Officer. We thank the Municipal Commissioner for his benevolent wishes. But mere hopes of even a glittering future cannot atone for the miseries of the present condition. Hopes cannot sustain life and life is painful with the present rates of pay. What the clerks want is immediate relief—give it whatever name you like.

Most gladly would the clerks have approached the Municipal Commissioner with the tale of woe. But they have been lately deprived of the privilege of a petition in a body. Their only hope lies in ventilating their grievances through the columns of your esteemed paper.

The Port Trust and the City Improvement Trust have already solved the problem by granting war-allowance to their employees with retrospective effect from July, last.

The Local Government have appointed a Committee to deliberate over the conditions. The Railway Companies and other local bodies have taken up the question. The Municipal Corporation of Bombay the premier Local Body in India remains the solitary exception.

Would it be too much to ask the Municipal Commissioner and the City Fathers to awake to the situation and consider the question of War-Relief to *their own* employees. They are almost all shrewd men of business, owners of properties and of vast interests in the City and are well aware of the ruling conditions of market and the prices of labour. Many of them have strongly criticised the last revision. It would behove them therefore to sympathetically consider the question of adequate and immediate war-relief. It is hoped that this would draw their attention.

Before concluding this letter I again thank you for your kind assistance in support of the cause of Municipal Clerks.—Yours etc.,

SUFFERER.

Bombay, October, 30th.

EXHIBITION AND GRAND FANCY FAIR

We are informed that Her Excellency Lady Willingdon has received a wire from the Military Governor, Baghdad, advising that the Commercial Community of that City are forwarding a consignment of articles for Exhibition and have also notified that the exhibits may be sold in aid of the Fund.

We also understand that His Excellency the Governor in Council has sanctioned a grant-in-aid of Rs. 10,000 towards the expenses of the Exhibition of Foods and Household Requisites of Indian Production.

ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM MATUNGA.

The President, Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the Asylum during the months of July, August, and September, 1917:—

The Western India Turf Club, Rs. 30,000; Sir Vasonjee Tricumjee Kt. Rs. 51; Mr. P. A da Cunha, Rs. 25; The Trustees of the late Mrs. Jamnabai Nagindass Sakkai, Rs. 25; Mr. Gopaldas Burfeewalla, Rs. 25; Bai Shirinbai Kasambhai Ahmed, Rs. 25; The Khazanchee, the Bank of Bengal, Bombay Branch Rs. 15; Mr. W. A. Niven, Rs. 10; Mr. Hari Gangaji Waghdharay, Rs. 5; Mr. Maneeklal Bhaidas, Rs. 5; Mr. S. G. Kothare, Rs. 2.

LECTURE ON EDUCATION.

At the hall of the Blavatsky Lodge last evening Mr. S. H. Jhabvala gave an interesting address on the "Past and Present ideals of education." The lecturer dwelt on the necessity of carrying on a regular educational campaign among the masses simultaneously with the propagation of the ideals of Self-Government and with that end in view he asked for many volunteers who would go forth to enlighten and edify the illiterate. Mr. Jhabvala gave a brief idea of the kind of present education He next spoke of the systems in the past when the Saints of the Vedic ages went in for the cultivation of the most salutary principles of education, when formation of character was the main ideal and commended the establishment of good public schools.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

THEFT FROM HOSPITAL SHIP.

GUNNER GETS ONE MONTH'S HARD LABOUR.

Before Mr. Frank Oliviera, at the Esplanade Police Court Sub Inspector Kavishwar charged Alexander William Lejoible, gunner, with theft of 40lbs of sugar etc., worth Rs. 22 from a hospital ship and Ganga Barkia with aiding and abetting him. The accused were arrested at the dock gates while trying to pass through. The first accused was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment. The second accused who pleaded that he was engaged by the first accused to carry the things for him was discharged.

THEFT OF MILITARY BOOTS.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

Before the same Magistrate Khudabux Alibux a doolie-bearer was charged with theft as a servant of military boots from No. 2 shed Alexandra Docks. He was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 15 or in default to undergo 15 days' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

MANAGERS OF MESSRS HIRALAL RAMGOPAL CHARGED.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Ramgopal Hiralal (65), Badrinarayan Ramgopal (45), and Bujranglal Amulakchand (30) were charged by Inspector Raghunathrao of the C.I.D. with criminal breach of trust in respect of property worth Rs. 28,234-10-3, belonging to the firm of Rampratap Brijmohandas & Co. Mr. D. B. Binning instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, and Mr. Balubhai Desai appeared for the prosecution. Mr. W. L. Weldon, and Mr. N. N. Saher with Mr. C. N. Kanuga instructed by Mr. Merwanji of Messrs Merwanji Kola & Co. defended.

CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Mr. Binning in opening the case said that Brijmohandas Rampratap had filed his plant on May 1, as insolvent; he was the sole owner of Nainsookhdas Rampratap, and also a partner in the firm of Rampratap Brijmohandas & Co; the other partners in the latter firm were another firm Hiralal Ramgopal. Hiralal Ramgopal was a family firm of which the first accused and his son the second accused were managing the business. The third accused is the "munim" of Hiralal Ramgopal. When Brijmohandas filed his application, it became impossible for H. Ramgopal to carry on the business and in consultation with the Official Assignee it was arranged that Hiralal Ramgopal should carry on the business, subject to inspection by the creditors' solicitors, and it was also arranged that the Official Assignee should be furnished with the details of the cotton bales with the Bombay Bank. Brijmohandas Ramgopal were proceeding on commission agents. They received bales from their up-country cutomers, and they stored and sold them on their behalf; they acted as the brokers. The bales were pledged to the Bombay Bank and money was advanced against them. The business of Ramgopal Hiralal was carried on with the object of winding up the business. The bales were entrusted to accused Nos. 1 and 2 with the object of their selling them and winding up the business of Ramgopal Brijmohandas. In the course of inspection 13 entries were found which aroused the suspicion of the Official Assignee, and he initialled these entries and asked for an explanation, and finding the explanation insufficient forwarded the matter to the police.

Further hearing was adjourned.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

The seventh annual report of this Association for the year ended 30th April, 1917, states that During the year under report there has been an increase of 8 in the number of Life-members and also a fair increase in the number of ordinary members, a sure index of the increasing popularity of the Association. The Association has continued to attract members from among t all the different sections of the Hindu Community. z z

The educational-activities of the Association are carried on under the following heads:—(i) Free Night School, (ii) Free Reading Room and Library and (iii) Lectures.

The Association has been conducting an Anglo-Marathi Free Night School since 1912. It teaches up to the Marathi 4 standards and English 3 standards and is mainly intended for those who work during the day time in mills and factories or as menials in offices etc. It had on its roll 104 students at the close of the year as against 87 in the preceding year, the daily average attendance being 90.

The committee regret to state that the Anglo-Gujerathi Free Night School has had to be closed owing to a meagre attendance therein. The committee however, has in view the establishment of a Hindi Free Night School in a suitable locality in the immediate future.

A series of 12 lectures on Burke and His Times was delivered by Mr. L. G. Khare, in the Rooms of the Association commencing from the month of July, 1916, for the benefit of college students and the Committee offer Mr. Khare their sincere thanks for the same. Five other lectures by well known citizens of Bombay were also held during the year.

The Association at present provides lodging accommodation for a moderate rent to 15 students in the premises in its occupation at Girgaum Back Road. There has been a great demand for such accommodation but the Association regrets that with its present resources it is unable to meet it.

The gross income of the Association during the year from all sources amounted to Rs. 5 63-0 2 inclusive of the opening balance of Rs. 1,815-7-1 and the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,192-14 3, leaving a sum of Rs. 2,869-1-11 to be carried forward as balance to next years account while the balance at the end of the preceding two years was Rs. 1,041-13-9 and Rs. 815-7-1, respectively.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

One More Testimonial

"New India."—We hope Anglo-Indians will have the courage to repeat when Mr. Montagu is with us, all the motives they have imputed to him during the past few weeks. The latest fashion is to hold him up as a coward—rather an apt title for the statesman who has boldly corrected the hugest blunder of the bureaucracy in recent years. Yet these were scribes who were in the habit of abusing Indian leaders as attempting to lower the prestige of the British rulers. Are they now teaching us better ways by preaching almost every day that one of the most responsible ministers of the Empire is a coward?

Indigo Slavery.

"Indian Daily News."—We wonder if Mr. Irwin and the other Champarun planters still feel that their best interests lie in supporting the Government against Home Rule. The report of the Commission is very interesting to the cynic because the evidence reported rather fully in the "Englishman" showed most conclusively that there was nothing wrong about the land system, and that indigo-growing was rather a pleasure to the ryot than otherwise. However, as we have said before, why was Mr. Gourlay's report suppressed by Sir E. Baker? Mr. Gourlay is a fair man and trusted. Is it possible he said the same as Mr. Sly says now? As we have very often said in the last ten years, the whole indigo system depended on buying from the ryots indigo plant at less than cost. The jute industry has never paid less than the cost of production or compelled the growing of jute by devious methods. Hence its prosperity in Eastern Bengal compared with Bihar. Virtue in Naraingunge is its own reward. Robbery under the "tinkathia" system of Behar apparently is not.

Indian Cables and the Censor.

"Madras Mail."—The delay in cabled London news regarding the protest, and at this time particularly regarding the debate in the House of Lords, is becoming a scandal. We cannot pretend to say who is responsible. Plenty of telegrams dated the 25th and the 26th have been received by us to-day, but apparently neither Reuter nor our London correspondent can get through a cable dealing with a matter of peculiar interest to India in less than three days, though whether on account of delays in transmission or the dilatoriness of Censors remains to be discovered. Oscar Wilde used to say that the only thing an intelligent young man should read the newspapers for was to learn the whereabouts of the Duchesses. It is on some such paradoxical principle that various trivialities are included in the news which arrives in reasonable time while news of an event of capital importance to India is delayed.

The Gubernatorial Warning.

"The Leader."—His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has been openly complaining of the number of resolutions that come up for discussion before his Legislative Council. . . Governor of Bombay wants to gag his 'councillors,' in part? if not wholly. And in support of his proposals he brings forward the precedent of the 'mother of Parliaments.' The members of the Bombay Council have every reason to congratulate themselves at their assembly being brought in line with the British House of Commons. The only thing that we would urge, however, is that in other matters as well—very much more essential than the one under discussion—the provincial councils may be made similar to the House of Commons. Will, the Governor of Bombay also support the contentions that the Indian legislatures should meet for as long periods in the year as the House of Commons does; that the head of the Government should not preside but that the members should instal their own 'speaker'; that Government should be bound by the votes in the councils; that censuring criticising heckling the members of Government should be conceded to the members of the Indian legislatures on the same scale as permitted in the British Parliaments; that a thousand and one ways of getting a subject discussed—raising it on the adjournment of the House, etc.—might be allowed to them; and so on endlessly. Here of course, the Governor will cry 'halt.' We devoutly hope that Lord Willingdon's ill considered proposal will not be given effect to till other counteracting proposals have been put forward.

Official Highhandedness at Delhi.

"Praja Mitra and the Parsi."—Of course the authorities will seek to justify their action on the ground that it was necessary for the preservation of the public peace, but what explanation will be forthcoming in regard to the notice that was served on a number of prominent Hindu and Mahomedan citizens of Delhi to appear before the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, who informed them that in future a license should be obtained under the Police Act for holding public meetings? No public meeting to which any exception can be taken has been held in Delhi, and this order is an outrage which should be resented by every constitutional means. The Hindu and Mahomedan leaders of Delhi should lose no time in placing all the facts before his Excellency the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India to render the repetition of such extraordinary action by the Delhi authorities impossible.

In the Upper India Real Estate Co's case in which Mr. Harkishen Lal, late managing director and at present liquidator of the company, applied for transfer of the proceedings of his examination from the court of Mr. Ellis, liquidation judge, on the ground that the latter had previously given an adverse opinion against him. The Hon. Mr. Justice Rattigan passed orders *ex parte* accepting the application which was not contested observing that as Mr. Ellis would be shortly making over charge to his successor Mr. Harrison the matter might be left to the latter's discretion.

FIRE IN HUTS AT DADAR.

CHILD BURNT TO DEATH.

On Tuesday evening a fire broke out at Vincent Road Dadar, in a row of six huts. They were occupied by labourers with their families. It appears that a woman had lit a fire and gone out and by the time she returned the hut was on fire. With the help of the municipal streamers the fire was put out in about a quarter of an hour's time. It was discovered afterwards that one Velubi had left her one year old child in the hut and it was burnt to death.

The damage is estimated at Rs. 900, and the cause of the fire is attributed to a spark from the cooking place.

Dr. W. Nunan, held an inquest on the body of the child, and a verdict of accidental death was returned.

MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

NEED FOR RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOLS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RAJKOT, October 31.

The adjourned sitting of the Kathiawad Muslim Educational Conference was resumed yesterday afternoon. The resolution of loyalty moved from the chair was carried with acclamation. Mr. Ismail H. M. Abrebany as istant secretary and inspector of schools presented his report on the inspection of schools and Mudressah during the year beginning from November, 1916 and ending on October, 1917. After an introductory discourse he entered into detailed observations on the schools at Rajkot, Jetpore, Dhoraji, Porbander, Ranavav, Bhanvad, Mangrol, Jamnagar and Upleta. After he had passed under a critical review the schools at these places he said that the Gujarati text books as at present read by the Mahomedan children in these schools were wholly unsuited to the Mahomedan needs and required a careful revision so as to inculcate upon the young receptive minds the guiding principles of life both secular and sacred. Purely secular education wholly bereft of its necessary complement was ineffective and was even productive of much evil. The neglect of religious teaching was regrettable and as sound knowledge of their religious books only would create in the Mahomedan community a sense of fraternity, fellow-feeling and a true interest in the furtherance of the communal welfare.

CALCUTTA CONTINGENT OF I. D. F.

RETURN AFTER TRAINING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, October 31.

A contingent of the first group of the Indian Defence Force returned to Calcutta yesterday after completing a month's training in Poona. The detachment, which numbered about forty men was made up chiefly from the Calcutta Scottish and was under the command of Lieutenant Macham of that corps. Complaints were rife as to the quality and quantity of food both on outgoing and incoming journey as well as at Poona itself. Another grievance was that men were not allowed to attend any of the public bars but were restricted to regimental canteen. There was plenty of drill and an equally large amount of exercise. In addition to ordinary work in connection with barrack life, shortly after arrival at Poona, squads were detailed to whitewash barracks, clean floors and to perform other duties which fall to a soldier's lot. Despite the complaint as to food men certainly look physically fit, are smart and well set up and carry themselves like regulars.

GWALIOR POLO-TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GWALIOR, Oct. 31.

There was a large and distinguished gathering of spectators at the Polo ground to-day to witness the opening day's play in the Gwalior Polo Tournament for the handsome Challenge Cup presented by his Highness the Maharaja Scindia. His Highness who was away to Benares on a short visit returned by a special train this morning and was amongst those present. The State band attended and played a number of selections throughout the afternoon.

A and B teams of 39th (K.G.O.) Central India Horse competed for the first tie. The match was played on the American system under I. P. A. Rules. Resaldar Malik Mahomed Bahadur Khan, Captain D. M. Fraser, Col. A. Hewlett and Major W. B. White (back) represented the A team. Jemadar Sohan Singh, Resaldar Surainsingh. Dafadar Bashirkhan and Lt. S. B. Smith (back) played for the B team. The match ended in favour of A team who won by nine goals to one.

The 26th Light Cavalry meets Central India Horse A team on Friday next to complete for the second tie.

"Printed Forms" and "Envelopes" are big items in Government offices. In the Madras Presidency last year the Government Press supplied the Madras Government with 133 million printed "forms," including 9½ million envelopes! The quantities seem huge, and yet there is room for believing that there may have been economy; for the quantities in the previous year were more than half as much again!

In connection with "Our Day" celebrations a meeting was held to-day at the Banqueting Hall, Government House with H. E. Lord Pentland in the chair to concert measures to make the celebration a success. A strong and influential committee was formed for this purpose.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

LAHORE ACCUSED GIVEN BENEFIT OF DOUBT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 30.

Rai Bahadur Damodar Das, Additional Sessions Judge, has pronounced judgment in the Lahore Electric Supply Co. defalcation case, in which Pundit Jagatram, late accountant of the company, was committed to the sessions on charge of criminal breach of trust, falsification of accounts, etc. The accused was given the benefit of the doubt and acquitted. The Lahore Electric Supply Co. is a limited company, Mr. Harkishen being chairman of the board, the other directors being the Hon. Mr. James Currie, the Hon. Rai Bahadur Ramsarn Das, Rai Bahadur Narayan Das and others.

REFORMS IN BURMA.

SEPARATION FROM INDIA DEMANDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Oct. 30.

The Young Men's Buddhist Association, representative of Burmans of the whole province, have decided to lay the following points before Mr. Montagu on his arrival in Calcutta, through their president the Hon. Mr. U. Hpay:—

(1) Burma should be separated from India and given a constitution similar to that of self-governing units of the British Empire, the ultimate aim being the grant of responsible Government. (2) Burma should have a governor and an Executive Council of six, three of whom should be Burman elected members of the Legislative Council. No seat should should be reserved for the members of the Indian Civil Service. (3) The Legislative Council should be partly elected and patly nominated, with four-fifths elected majority. The number of members should be increased to 75. (4) This Council recognises the establishment of fully representative institutions as a matter for gradual and progressive introduction and requests that a start should be made in the direction of constituting elected village councils with self-governing powers. (5) In case of towns, municipal boards and towns committees should be wholly elected bodies, with power to appoint a chairman from their own members. (6) This Council desires the question of Burma University and High Court be expedited. (7) After consideration of the reply of local Government on the subject of the European Education Code, this Council resolves to thank the Local Government and also to memorialise the Secretary of State for India against the existence of two different education codes, the European and Anglo-Vernacular.

BURMA MOSLEMS, MEMORIAL TO MR. MONTAGU.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Oct. 30.

The memorial which is to be presented to Mr. Montagu on behalf of Burma Moslems reviews the history of Burma Moslems and prays that in the forthcoming constitutional reforms, which his Majesty's Government may be pleased to grant, the interest of the Burma Moslem community may be borne in mind and that they may be accorded the same rights and privileges as their Burman brethren with whom they have lived in perfect peace and harmony in the past, and from whom they cannot dissociate themselves now that their interests, unlike those of other Indians, are inseparable from the land of their birth.

RIOTING IN PENUKONDA.

DISPUTE OVER MUSIC AT PROCESSIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 30.

A Penukonda correspondent telegraphs:—On Friday at the Giro procession there was a riot which seems to have originated in the non-stoppage of music before a Hindu temple. The dispute was at first rather mild, but the head constable was assaulted when the procession came a second time through the bazar street, owing to alleged stone throwing by some rowdies from housetops. There was another disturbance which spread like wildfire and both communities seized sticks and stones and there was some fighting. Hindus rushed into the house of Mr. Vedantacharlu which was near the scene of disturbance and bolted the door from inside. Mr. Acharya was belaboured badly with sticks by a number of Mahomedans and doors and windows of his house were knocked to pieces. Mr. Shrinivaschar lu of Prodduten, pleader, a paralytic patient, was also beaten.

Other houses were attacked and assaults committed. Orders were passed prohibiting all processions that night and the following day. However, the District Magistrate issued orders allowing the "Jaldi" procession only and placing a time-limit.

RAWALPINDI POPULAR BANK CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 30.

In the transfer application filed by Mr. Gopichand, late managing director of the Popular Bank, Rawalpindi, in which the applicant made a number of allegations against liquidators and late liquidation judge, which were enquired into by Major Frizelle, District Judge, Rawalpindi, under orders of the Chief Court, the Hon. Justice Shadi Lal, after hearing the arguments, agreed with Major Frizelle's finding that the allegations were false and malicious and as the applicant declined to have further opportunity of substantiating them, his Lordship rejected the application.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Thursday, November 1, 1917.

WHAT IS A NATION?

One of the arguments constantly reiterated by those who in their inner hearts do not wish to see the Indians advance politically is that India is inhabited by several peoples differing widely from each other in language, religion and customs and that until they bring themselves to adopt one language, one religion and like customs the Indians cannot be called a nation and, therefore until that Utopian time arrives they cannot be fit for self-government. For this reason also the same people deny the right of the Indian Congress to call itself "National." This is as clear a piece of sophistry as starting a false premise in a syllogism to draw out a preconceived conclusion. It may not be without interest to enquire what nation or nationality means, upon what is the idea of nationality founded and what is its distinguishing characteristic. Max Nordau in his well-known book "Paradoxes" says:

"There has been much dispute about the matter and the question has been variously answered. Some lay stress upon the anthropological element, that is, the pedigree. That is so apparent an error that one feels an instinctive reluctance to refute it. . . . My view is that the various chief races represent subordinate species of our race, and that their variations in respect of anatomical structure and complexion are not only phenomena of accomodation and results of the transformation of an originally uniform type by local influences, but find their explanation in a difference in respect of origin . . . It is not then his extraction that gives a man his particular nationality. . . Individual nations have confused popular elements . . . and the legislation of all civilized states shows what little value it attaches to affinity of blood, since it makes it possible for foreigners to become "naturalised," that is to say, to become full citizens of a state that was originally strange to them, with all the rights and duties possessed by the rest of the subjects of that state."

This is perfectly borne out by the history of American States. America is a conglomeration of the emigrated peoples of all countries differing widely in language, religion, customs, etc. Thousands of people get naturalised there and become citizens of the State. Can America be then called a country of one nation! According to the logic of the opponents of Indian Reforms surely not. Let us take the case of Great Britain. There we find the English, Scots, Welsh and Irish, and, from the religious point of view, Protestants, Catholics, Nonconformists Quakers, Methodists, Agnostics, Rationalists, Atheists and a fair number of Jews. And still we call them the British nation! According to Max Nordau what determines a man's nationality is simply and solely language. This can only be partially true. As long as human nature exists people of one country will migrate to another for purposes of trade, or earning a living or for suitability of climate. They get naturalised. They intermarry: Christians marry Jews, Protistants marry Catholics. The parents may speak one language, the children another. Where then remains the test of nationality in a language? We, therefore, think, that the only true definition of "Nation" is "the people inhabiting the the same country, or uner the same government" and "Nationality" is "birth or membership in a particular country." Questions of religion, language or customs cannot enter into it. In the classic and erudite Oxford Dictionary "Nation" is defined as "an extensive aggregate of persons, so closely associated with each other by common descent, language or history as to form a distinct race or people, usually organised as a separate political state and occupying a definite territory." The last words "usually organised etc." show clearly what the definer means. Moreover the definition is qualified as follows: "In early examples the racial idea is usually stronger than the political; in recent use the notion of political unity and independence is more prominent." Freeman says: "In Switzerland four languages are spoken yet the Swiss certainly make one nation." In the St. Andrews University masters and students are even now divided, according to the place of birth into "nations." We see from all this that the word "nation" is applied generally to all those units, however different in race, religion language or customs who inhabit the same country and are under the same government. Really speaking, therefore, the Indians in spite of their differences in language and religion, are one nation being born in the same country and being under the same Government. And their nationality is rather purer than that of the European countries because from ages past Indians have rarely migrated and intermarriages are almost next to nil. With all their castes and sub-castes they are primarily Indian, which cannot be said of any European, much less an American. If then the mixed subjects of these countries can be called by the united name of the British, French or American nation why should the right of the different peoples of India to be called the Indian nation be denied to them, as also their political rights? In all civilised countries where there is a diversity of people speaking different languages it is the rule to adopt one language, official language as it is called, for purposes in which all the peoples are concerned, as for instance in politics, in law courts, in municipalities, etc. This language is more or less the language of the ruling nation. This is being followed exactly in India. The educated classes having different mother tongues have adopted one common language, English, for the exchange of their thoughts when they meet together and there is no doubt that as time goes on English will become more and more the common language of the different peoples of India on a common platform, as it is used to-day in Congresses, Conferences, Legislative Councils, Municipalities, etc. It will be a powerful cement to bind England and India closer and firmer.

Those, therefore, who oppose or want to put off the day of self-government in India to the Greek Kalends on the hollow plea that India is not a nation and the Indian Congress is not national are like Mrs. Partington, trying to mop up the tide of national consciousness now awakened in the whole peninsula from the Himalayas to Cape Comerin and from Karachi to Rangoon. As Max Nordau says: "Any one whose intellect is not obscured will recognise that the arousing of national consciousness is a phenomenon that makes its appearance necessarily and naturally, both in the individual and in the mass of the people, at a particular stage of human development, and which can as little be retarded or even obstructed as can the tides of the ocean or the heat of the Sun in midsummer time." The particular stage has arrived and India is claiming its rights as a nation and not all the forces of European or Anglo-Indian reaction can stem the rising tide of Indian Nationalism.

CONTRACTS AND PROFITEERS.

In England there is a Committee of Public Accounts which meticulously scrutinises every item of public expenditure and has the power to call before it any minister or official whose explanation may be required in regard to any such item as may excite suspicion or appear on the face of it to require some further elucidation than is possible by a mere paper and book examination of accounts. Recently the Committee had before it Sir Charles Harris, Assistant Financial Secretary to the War Office, who was questioned closely on the subject of a military meat contract. The contractor's profits had risen from £19,000 a year before the war to £140,000 for the 16 or 17 months that the contract lasted after the war broke out. The Committee unearthed this startling fact and Sir Charles Harris was asked to explain it. His imperturbable reply was, "We made an arrangement which was quite reasonable for a garrison of 6,000, but the garrison then went up to something like 350,000 and *we forgot to taper off the scale.*" A Home journal aptly remarks on this that, "War Office financiers who lose their memory to this tune ought to go out and lose themselves," a sentiment with which most people would agree.

In England they are fortunate at least to possess a public body which has the power to ferret out these scandals and expose them. In India there is no such body. We would like to know what steps Government have taken in this country to provide a check, not merely on excess profits, which are flagrant enough, but on cases which, according to our information, are fairly numerous, in which contracts are mysteriously given to tenderers at higher rates than are offered by others, with the result that the public is saddled with lakhs of rupees of expenditure in excess of what is necessary. It all goes on behind the scenes and the public is none the wiser; and the newspaper that gets to know something about it is always handicapped by the fear of the sufferers by these deals, that, if they are known to have come forward with the information, they will incur official displeasure and be sent out into the wilderness for ever. In India the profiteer has an almost unchecked career; checks on his depredations on the public purse in connivance with incompetent, over-obliging or corrupt officials are practically non-existent, so far as we are aware, and the Finance Minister has steadily refused to impose an excess profits tax, though the circumstances fully justify such an imposition.

It would be interesting if a comparative return could be issued of the war and pre-war revenue and profits of all companies and firms in the enjoyment of war contracts, of all cases in which contracts at higher rates have been given to such companies or firms on the ground *inter alia* of "European supervision," for which,—in spite of the fact that the less favoured firms may have been supplying Government with entire satisfaction for years past,—the public have to suffer in excess expenditure, running into an incalculable amount. Then we might also have a table in the return showing the companies, firms and individuals who have been favoured with the patronage of Government in lines of business for which they have never previously catered and the cases in which such people have employed sub-contractors, merely acting themselves as middlemen, and thus swelling the profits which the public have to pay. There might also be an inspection of the banking accounts of all persons engaged in giving out Government contracts or in supervising, checking or inspecting supplies or investigating questionable transactions. The details of those, if any, who seem to have acquired unaccustomed wealth could be shown in the return for the benefit of a long-suffering people. Seriously, however, we would ask; what steps have the Government taken to keep a proper check on all these transactions in the public interest? We shall await an answer to that question, before taking the public more closely into our confidence.

TWO IMPERIALISMS.

A fresh German peace plot to break the Entente has just been disclosed by the Belgian paper "La Metropole" published in London. A separate peace was offered to Belgium through a Belgian magnate, the preliminary conditions proposed being the complete restoration and recognition of Belgian independence, reparation for destruction, indemnities for war expenses and the convocation of the Peace Conference under the presidency of King Albert. The proposal has been, as Reuter informs us and as was to be anticipated, summarily rejected. The Milan correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" also stated last week that the German proposal to restore Belgium and Alsace-Lorraine reached M. Briand through a Belgian diplomat who had it from the German Government through the regular diplomatic channel; that M. Briand, informing the Allies of the proposal,—which not only implied the annexation of huge Russian territories but contemplated no concession to Italy, Serbia or Roumania,—also rejected it. All this is a fresh indication of the peculiar mixture of resourcefulness and stupidity which is characteristic of German diplomacy. Peace obviously is now the German game,—not an honourable peace but a peace to be attained by creating discord and misunderstanding between the Allies. That is, in short, a peace which would secure for Germany a hegemony of Europe. Having failed in their attempt to decoy Revolutionary Russia in their net, the German diplomats are now trying to tempt Belgium.

The future that awaits Belgium in a Europe mapped out by Germany is strikingly indicated in the course of an article published in mail week in "Die Neme Zeit," the weekly organ of the German Socialist Minority. The writer of the article, Herr Kautsky, is a prominent German Socialist and his frank and reasoned exposure of the attitude of the Majority Socialists on the whole question of the future of Belgium and the position of small states is *a fortiori* true of the attitude of the German Government. Herr Kautsky begins with the statement,—emphasis on which would be unnecessary but for German pretensions,—that the long history of Belgium makes it utterly impossible to regard her as an artificial or undeveloped State whose frontiers can be altered at pleasure. Having emphasised this, Herr Kautsky proceeds to a piercing analysis of the German Socialist Majority formula on which the German pretence of "restoring" Belgium is based. The formula is that "Belgium must be neither a vassal State of Germany nor a vassal State of England or France." As Herr Kautsky says, all such phrases when carefully examined only mean that Belgium is to be deprived of her independence in foreign policy by an obligation not to enter into any alliance with England and France; that is, in short, while before the war Belgium's independence was guaranteed by all parties, she will now have a one-sided independence—an independence "guaranteed" by Germany by "a scrap of paper." Herr Kautsky's treatment of the question of the small states is also marked by a similarly thorough analysis He points out that the belief of the German Socialist Majority that the small states must be "absorbed" by large ones is a false political inference from the economic tendency towards syndication. But the most instructive portion of his article is that wherein he points out with ruthless emphasis the real difference between the basic principles of equality of freedom, right and opportunities that govern an Empire like the British and the Imperialistic ambitions of German Junkers. As he says:

> The present war is a fight not merely between different Imperialisms, but also between Imperialism and Democracy, between more or less democratic and more or less imperialist and militarist States. . . . The end of the war seems, in spite of everything, to be going to signify the collapse of Imperialism and its tools and a mighty advance of Democracy,—if not yet the complete victory of the proletariat.

Finally, he urges that while the war has absolutely disproved any idea that the small states desire to be absorbed in large ones, the only possibility of voluntary incorporation of all states in a "Super-State" consists in an increase, not a decrease, of democracy for all parties.

Notes of the Day.

Germany and Peace.

No sane person can view the indefinite prolongation of the war otherwise than with the keenest emotion, but, as has been repeatedly pointed out by the Allied statesmen, its vigorous prosecution to a decisive, as distinct from an ambiguous or a patched-up conclusion, is a matter of pre-eminent importance from every conceivable point of view, whether viewed retrospectively or prospectively. In other words the continuation of the war is a necessary evil of colossal magnitude. Peace, to be honourable and lasting, must fulfil two indispensable conditions: reparation for the past and guarantees for the future. It is precisely because the civilized world remains entirely unconvinced, notwithstanding the lurid story of the last three years, that Germany's intentions under either head are sincere,—even her professions so far have been but partially plausible,—that there is the universal feeling that it is not time yet to call a halt in the grim progress of Armageddon.

Does Germany Want Peace?

Is it peace that Germany wants—or a mere truce, a breathing-time, to bury her dead and then rally her resources for a renewal of the conflict? Those who know Germany best are convinced that behind all the specious pourparlers for peace that is the real aim of those who rule Germany; moreover, that, so long as Prussian militarism remains undestroyed, root and branch, that must be the ineradicable tendency—and temptation—of Germany. There is not the slightest reason to doubt that so far as a considerable proportion of the German population is concerned they are, in their heart of hearts, as sick of the diabolical and perverted ambitions of their task-masters as the rest of the world. But from the practical point of view Germany is far too deeply embedded in the meshes of Prussianism to expect a deliverance except as the result of external compulsion. That is what the Allies have set themselves to do. The Prussian demon must be exorcised—before peace becomes a desirable or a possible attainment.

The Soul of Prussia.

Germany has flown so many peace-kites, and with such consummate astuteness, that not a few people have been taken in by her realistic protestations. Yet, every now and again, a glimpse is permitted into the soul of Prussia: whether it is the Chancellor, or the Emperor or some other essentially not less authentic spokesman, who gives the real game away. One would have thought that a realization of the realities of things,—as they have been written in blood in a hundred stricken fields and the whole message lit up in a thousand conflagrations since August, 1914,—might have by now penetrated even the notoriously thick German skull. But apparently the obtuseness defies all conceivable penetration or permeation. If one thing has been made more clear than another by the events of the war it is that the grandiose schemes and ambitions of Germany for a world Empire on a basis of "might is right" have been permanently knocked on the head. Whatever other surprises the war may have, this much is certain that civilization, which has bled itself white to attack Prussianism, is not likely to tolerate an extension of the Prussian empire or ideal, whether in the shape of a Berlin to Bagdad Near-Eastern empire or a continental empire carved out of the African continent.

A Place in the African Sun!

It is rather amazing—and amusing—to find that with the definite exclusion of the Kaiser from "a place in the sun" (for, that much the war has ensured), some of his over-zealous henchmen should be simultaneously engaged in speculating on the prospects of the All-Highest and his tribe finding a place in the African sun. There is not a little irony too in the circumstance that from nowhere in the world, with the possible exception of Tsing Tau, has the German eagle been more ignominously expelled than from Africa. Yet the "Cologne Gazette," by no means a negligible or unrepresentative organ of German opinion, has actually the temerity to write as follows, as cabled by Reuter:

> "Experience of this war shows that the East African native if sufficiently trained and led by Europeans makes an efficient soldier while a south-west African makes an even better. In order to prevent her colonies being overrun in future Germany must make full use of these resources in man-power, and such natives as have hitherto not been subject to Germany must come under her rule, while all foreign colonies which have made war against the German colonies must become German property. Germany must have a strong colonial army in order to strengthen her position and at the same time weaken that of her enemies."

The notion that Germany, at the end of this war, will still be in a position to pursue her dreams of cold-blooded exploitation of other peoples, is, of course, unmitigated lunacy. Yet it is such delusions that still, apparently, hold sway over the German mind, or at any rate over those who control the national policy of the country. It is in this simple fact the real explanation lies of the fa determination of the Allies not to with Junkerdom on any account Junkerdom has got to go, whe internal or an external agency, bel returns to earth.

Dr. John Matthai.

It was stated some time ago that John Matthai was coming out with Montagu as his Private Secretary. Mr. Matthai, brother of Dr. Matthai, now writ to the Madras Press stating that, as fa as he knows, there is no truth in the report. He hears regularly—or irregularly, as he says, according to the present condition of the Mail Service,—from his brother. Dr. Matthai has taken up some investigation work under the auspices of the India Office, —an arrangement made during Mr. Chamberlain's regime,—and until he last wrote to his brother he had not even met Mr. Montagu, having been away in Ireland for several weeks since the appointment of the latter to the India Office. It is possible that the report that Dr. Matthai is to accompany Mr. Montagu was based on information later than his brother's. At any rate it may be hoped it is so.

ITALIAN WITHDRAWAL ON JULIAN FRONT.

VIGOROUS ANGLO-FRENCH OFFENSIVE IN FLANDERS.

ITALIAN WITHDRAWAL.

HOW ENEMY ADVANCE WAS DETAINED.

CAVALRY BRUSH WITH HOSTILE VANGUARDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 10 a.m., Oct. 31.

An Italian communiqué says the withdrawal on to our new positions continued yesterday. The destruction of the bridges over the Isonzo and the successful action of our covering units detained the enemy's advance. Our cavalry is in contact with the hostile vanguards.

CADORNA'S ARMIES UNDER CONTROL.

AUSTRO-GERMAN ATTACK LOSES IMPETUS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 11-10 p.m., Oct. 31.

News from Italy shows that the Allies' prompt assurances of practical help have had the best effect. General Cadorna has now got his armies under full control after the inevitable confusion resulting from the first shock of the Austro-German onset. The Italians are falling back and fighting desperate rear-guard actions. Meanwhile the Austro-German attack seems to have lost its first impetus and now that the enemy has come into the open pitched battle on an unprecedented scale is possible.

German accounts of operations say that Tolmino was chosen as the point to break through, because the Italians had only two brigades on that front with small reserves.

ITALIAN INTERNAL UNITY.

FAILURE OF AUSTRO-GERMAN ONSLAUGHT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
ROME, Oct. 31.
Recd. 11-10 p.m., Oct. 31.

The Austro-German onslaught has failed to disunite the Italians. On the contrary it has cemented internal unity. Socialist leaders have offered the Government their support and Clericals who were irritated at Baron Sonnino's criticism of the Papal Note have resolved not to make further protest. The Archbishop of Milan in a patriotic address urges fortitude and discipline.

A manifesto by Lombard workmen recalls the German crimes in Belgium, Serbia and Roumania and urges the people to defend their homes.

ITALIAN WITHDRAWAL.

PRESENT FRONT INVINCIBLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Oct. 31.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" special correspondent cables:—

London, Oct. 29.—The "Giornale d'Italia" says that the front to which the Italians have withdrawn, cannot be broken by any army.

The "Idea Nazionale's" Berne correspondent says that enemy casualties during the offensive against Italy were 20,000. Hospitals at Lubiane and Klagenfurt are overflowing.

All correspondents report that the enemy on the Italian front used gas which caused terrible itching of soldiers' faces even when masks were worn. It was designed to lead to their removing their masks and succumbing to ordinary gas.

NO CASUALTIES IN MONDAY NIGHT'S AIR-RAID.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 10 a.m., Oct. 31.

[illegible]fficially stated that there were no [illegible]s in last night's air raid and no [illegible]as done.

[illegible] PRICES IN INDIA TEA SALES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, October 30.
Recd., 10 a.m., October, 31.

The feature of the small sale of Indian tea yesterday was the erratic price, the highest class ranging from 2s. 1d. to 2s. 9d. per pound.

ENEMY'S DESIRE TO ENTICE RUSSIANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Oct. 31.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" special correspondent cables:—

The "Central News" Petrograd correspondent says that military experts believe that the landings around Verder are only preliminary to a larger operation between Pernau and Gainasch. The enemy desires to entice the Russians towards the Riga and then deliver a great blow in their rear.

No trace of the Zeppelin lost in the Mediterranean on October 20, has been discovered. Airmen report that they saw her dive into the sea and disappear.

THE FLANDERS OFFENSIVE.

GERMAN MASSES ROUTED.

VIGOROUS COUNTER-ATTACK REPELLED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, October 30.
Recd., 10 a.m., October, 31.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, telegraphing this afternoon, says our armies have again struck the German masses in Flanders and sent them reeling back in places to a depth of nearly a thousand yards. Luck was with us to-day in the matter of weather. The morning broke keen and dry being just the weather that the Canadians would have chosen for going over. Apparently so successfully have they gone over that before the sun was two hours high they had gained a great part of their objectives. The fighting is on a more limited front than last Friday; it has been chiefly towards the outskirts of Passchendaele and the region of Poelcapelle.

Reports received at the time of telegraphing indicate that our men fought their way well along several important tributary spurs of the great ridge system which is gradually being won from a desperately resisting enemy.

ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACK.

Shortly after making the first stage of the advance the Germans launched a big counter-attack from the direction of Mosselmar. It so chanced that the Canadians had just carried strong fortified redoubts against the centre of which the enemy attack was directed. The place was liberally furnished with machine-guns which were promptly swung into the position against the advancing Germans and the billowy clay ground was soon strewn with grey corpses. Rifle fire completed the work of the machine-gunners and the counter-attack was beaten back with heavy punishment.

Our attack to day differed little from its predecessors in regard to method. The barrage was very intense. While the artillery was drumming forth its flaming curtain great guns further back were doing fine counter-battery work against the known positions of the enemy artillery, hence the enemy's retaliation was not very severe.

USEFUL AIR-WORK.

In spite of high winds our indomitable airmen are keeping in contact with the infantry. The ground is still desperately bad but along the higer places where fighting is developing the surface is resonably good between water-filled shell holes.

MAJORITY OF OBJECTIVES STRONGLY HELD.

FURTHER DETAILS OF SUCCESS NEAR PASSOHENDAELE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 3 p.m., Oct. 31.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says the gale at midday brought up floods of rain but fortunately not before the troops had gained the majority of their objectives. The Canadians are everywhere holding their gains.. The Chest farm, the scene of previous stubborn fighting, the Vanity farm and the Vapour farm, which are strongly held, are well advanced along the Meetcheelespur dominating the north-western approach to Passohendaele. There have been no more counter-attacks since nine in the morning from Mosselmarkt.

The counter-attack thereabouts mentioned earlier was more severely punished than was indicated, the airmen reporting that enemy supports were caught by our barrage with disastrous results. Hostile airmen have been flying low and machinegunning the infantry in shell holes without overmuch effect.

TERRIBLE EFFECT OF CO-ORDINATED ATTACK.

Prisoners testify to the terrible effect of our artillery on enemy lines. They were frequently without rations for two and three consecutive days. To-day's prisoners will not be considerable owing to the frontal nature of the attacks, and although the resistance was stiff the enemy seldom stayed to risk a capture. Altogether the day has been satisfactory. We have substantially bitten into a shrinking piece of the ridge left in enemy possession. There has never been a series of operations more co-ordinated to secure a definite end than the present progressive battles in Flanders, important strategic results of which are continually being gathered in.

FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

ENEMY GROUP REPELLED IN CERNY.

NEW TRENCH ELEMENTS RETAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 10 a.m., Oct. 31.

A French communiqué says a strong enemy group which was trying to reach our lines in the Cerny region was repelled.

On the right of the Meuse the artillery duel continued lively on the Chaulnes-Wood-Bezonvaux front. We have retaken new trench elements on the Caurieres ridge.

HEAVY ENEMY LOSSES.

RAILWAY STATIONS BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 11-10 p.m., Oct. 31.

To-night's French communiqué says:—Artillery duel has been fairly active in the sectors of Braye-en-Laonnois and Hurtebise and on the left of the Meuse.

We inflicted heavy losses on the enemy the raid north-west of Rheims taking twenty prisoners. We bombed railway stations at Lighterfelde and Git in Belgium and also Maizieres-les-Metz, Longerville-les-Metz and Thionville.

A big fire broke out at Mazieres station.

LOIRE'S GALLANT FIGHT

CROIX GUERRE TO CAPTAIN OFFICERS AND CREW

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PARIS, Oct. 31.
Recd. 11-10 p.m., Oct. 31.

The captain and several officers and crew of the steamer Loire have been decorated with *Croix Guerre* for defeating a submarine after a fight for an hour and a half in which two hundred shells were fired. The Loire was proceeding to Archangel and picked up the crew of a torpedoed Norwegian ship whom she was taking to Shetlands when the submarine attacked her.

PARIS ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

STEPS TO CARRY OUT RESOLUTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 10 a.m., Oct. 31.

Replying to Mr. Norton Griffiths and Mr. Peto, Mr. Bonar Law said he was having a statement prepared showing measures which the Allies of Great Britain were taking to carry out the resolutions of the Paris Economic Conference. Much had been done and was being done in the matter.

GERMAN CHANCELLORSHIP

BAVARIAN ENCROACHMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Oct. 30.
Recd. 6-15 p.m., Oct. 31.

It is significant that Bavaria is playing a prominent part in the solution of the question of the Chancellorship, thus encroaching on what was hitherto considered a purely Prussian preserve. The influential "Munich Post" warns the Prussians against any attempt to appoint as successor to Von Michaelis, anybody who will embark on a campaign against the Reichstag.

HERTLING'S APPOINTMENT UNFAVOURABLY RECEIVED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAM, Oct. 31.
Recd. 11-10 p.m., Oct. 31.

The prospect of the German Chancellorship going to an aged Bavarian Professor Hertling has been unfavourably received in the German press. It is regarded as an effort by the Kaiser to win over the powerful Centre party in the coming struggle with the Reichstag over the famous peace resolution, the adoption of which by Dr. Michaelis was responsible for the latter's downfall.

Socialists and moderate Liberals attack Hertling as reactionary.

Krupp's Rhenish organ is displeased with the appointment of a non-Prussian.

BRITISH VOTE OF CREDIT.

FOR A HUNDRED MILLION STERLING.

MR. BONAR LAW EXPLAINS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 10-0 a.m., Oct. 31.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law, introducing the vote of credit for four hundred millions sterling, said the vote was to supply the necessary funds until the first week in January. The average daily expenditure from the beginning of the financial year to September 29th had been £6,640,000 being an increase of £1,237, 000 over the Budget Estimate. The increase was made up under the following heads:—

Army and Navy £590,000.
Miscellaneous services' £306,000.
Advances to the Allies and the Dominions £341,0000.

Mr. Bonar Law expressed the British and Allies' deep appreciation of the assistance of the United States in financing purchases in in America. Until the United States entered the war the method of financing purchases there and the question of exchange had proved almost insoluble problems. America's assistance was all the more generous in view of the fact that they were incurring expenditure at a much heavier rate than the Allies.

INCREASE IN DIFFERENT ITEMS EXPLAINED.

Dealing with the excess over the Budget Estimate of expenditure which was recoverable he said the first item was the increase in loans to the Allies and the Dominions of £61.500,000 making the total increase for the half year of £222,500,000.

Secondly, there was £24,000,000 which represented the advances to the Dominions which were not connected with the loans but arose from the fact that the expenses of the Dominion armies were borne in the first instance by the British Government and refunded by the Dominions in due course.

Thirdly, there was £3,500,000 paid by the War Office for commodities on behalf of the Allies which would be gradually paid off.

Fourthly, raw materials such as hides, timber, foodstuffs, ships, totalling £74,500,000. This also was recoverable in due course. British agents throughout the world held fifteen millions. There was thus a total of £179,000,000 which when deducted from £222,500,000 left the total real increase on the budget estimate for the half year of £4,359,000.

DEAD-WEIGHT EXPENDITURE.

He proceeded to give reasons why he had decided not to introduce a supplementary budget in order to raise more money by taxation. There was reason to expect that the estimated revenue from taxation would be exceeded. The position of the second half of the year from the point of view of dead-weight expenditure would probably not be quite as favourable as the first half. This was mainly due to fixing the price of the loaf at ninepence and a very large increase in soldiers' and sailors' pay which together would add between forty and fifty millions to the next six months' expenditure. Thirty-nine millions out of £43.500,000 increase in expenditure was accounted for by the War Office, mainly due to the rise in price of commodities, also provision for a larger number of men abroad than was previously anticipated, also increased personnel for the aviation programme, also a larger number of troops in Mesopotamia.

COST OF FLANDERS OFFENSIVE.

Finally, the forward movement in Flanders necessitated increased expenditure on railway bridges Mr. Bonar Law gave as instance that the gap between what was our railway line of communications and the extent of advance had to be filled largely by motor transport and increased pay for it during the past six months amounted to five millions.

NATIONAL DEBT.

The national debt at the end of the financial half-year September 29th totalled five billions, but to be deducted from that was £1,100 millions advanced to the Allies and £160 millions to the Dominions. We were also entitled to deduct the grft of a hundred millions sterling by the Government of India but something like thirty-four millions of that had been treated as revenue. The Indian Government, however, had taken the responsibility for the balance. The national debt at the out break of the war was £645,000,000.

A CONTRAST.

Mr.Bonar Law contrasted the British and the German financial positions. He pointed out that the Reichstag had passed votes of credit amounting to four thousand seven hundred millions sterling which did not include advances to Germany's Allies or items like separation allowances which in our case came from the vote of credit. Our war expenditure therefore was seventeen hundred thousand below Germany's. The latter's increased war taxation fell short by fifty-five millions of interest on their debt. While we could not bear the strain indefinitely, it would not be want of money which would prevent us winning the war because we could stand the strain longer than our enemies.

CHINA'S ENTRY INTO WAR.

WELCOME AT LYCEUM CLUB

ANSWER TO THE LOFTY CALL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 6-15 p.m., Oct. 31.

A dinner was held at the Lyceum Club last night celebrating the entry of China into the war. The American Ambassador in a letter wrote, "It means much to the United States and her Allies to have a clear judgment passed by this ancient civilisation of Asia on the aims and activities of Germany's assault on civilisation."

Viscount Bryce, proposing Britain's welcome to China, said it was China's glory that she felt the lofty call to all men and nations to take the stand on the side of right and justice. The most ancient people in the East and the great republic of the West, were now with us and we were confident of victory. He hoped that after the war China would resume free and peaceful progress, and that her future would be worthy of her great and wonderful past.

The Chinese Minister replying said that all China's resources were at the disposal of the Allies to win the war which had more than ever demonstrated the greatness of Britain.

RUSSIAN MINISTER ON PEACE.

SEPARATE PEACE A HISTORICAL BLUNDER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Oct. 31.
Recd. 6-15 p.m., Oct. 31.

In the course of a speech in the Preliminary Parliament, M. Terestchenko, Foreign Minister, said, "It was imperative that Russia should not remain isolated. A separate peace would be a historical blunder and would bring curse upon its perpetrators and would soon be followed by another war." The Central Powers have not been victorious and they are now following the line of least resistance and devastating and striking where, owing to our mistakes or weakness, easy success is obtainable. Even the terrible trials, which have befallen us, even the present misfortunes of our ally Italy, are merely episodes in the general struggle. A semi-official German press is discussing peace more than ever before, but the declarations are insincere and Germany is chiefly concerned with the perils of her economic situation, especially the blockade."

PACIFIST MEETING AT CONSETT,

WRECKED BY WOMEN AFTER FREE FIGHTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 11-10 p.m., Oct. 31.

Women wrecked a pacifist meeting at Consett in Durham after free fights. The speakers had to be conducted to a place of safety.

ENEMY PEACE PROPOSAL.

TO BE IMMEDIATELY COMMUNICATED TO ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 10 a.m., Oct. 31.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Norton Griffiths, Lord Robert Cecil emphasised that the Government would not receive any peace proposal without immediately communicating it to the Allies.

WATERFRONT FIRES IN NEW YORK.

SHIPYARDS ORDERED TO DISMISS ALIEN ENEMIES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
NEW YORK, Oct. 31.
Recd. 11-10 p.m., Oct. 31.

Hundreds of shipyards on the waterfront have been ordered to dismiss alien enemies before 1st November with a view to ending numerous waterfront fires.

RUSSO-INDIAN TRADE.

POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANSION.

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL'S VIEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, October 30.
Recd., 10 a.m., October, 31.

At a meeting of East India Association at the Caxton Hall Baron Hoyking, ex-Russian Consul-General, speaking of the possibilities of trade between Russia and India said Russian raw material were necessary to India and India's products had a good chance of finding a market in Russia. There was a bright future for Indian tea in Russia. Russia could supply India with industrial products at lower prices than other countries. Russia, however, could not for some time compete with Britain which, in any case, would not be a loser as the Indian market could accommodate both the countries. Russia had formerly received large quantities of Indian goods through German middlemen whose intervention was unnecessary and undesirable. He strongly advocated the preparation for future commerce before peace.

M. Nabokoff, Russian d'Affaires, presiding, said the war had removed all factors formerly militating against the expansion of the Russo-Indian trade. To-day they could indulge in the vision of a great railway loading cargoes in Northern Russian ports and discharging them at Madras. They might even see airships carrying goods to and from the two countries.

RATE OF EXCHANGE

GREATEST POSSIBLE ADVANTAGE TO INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 6-15 p.m., Oct. 31.

Replying to a letter from the East India section of the London Chamber of Commerce supporting the representation of the Bengal Chamber to the Government of India regarding the change in the number of rupees given in India for the sovereign, Mr. Montagu states that the rate was fixed in consultation with the authorities responsible for the maintenance of the Central Gold Reserve of the Empire, with the object of securing the greatest possible advantage to India without conflicting with general Imperial Interests. The rate was so calculated that neither premium nor discount shall attach to the remittance of gold as compared with Council remittances at the present rates. The reasons for the reluctance of the Imperial Government to attach special profit to the importation of gold into India at the expense of the reserves of England and United States are obvious.

MAJOR GENERAL BOLS.

CHIEF OF STAFF TO SIR D. HAIG.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 31.
Recd. 11-10 p.m., Oct. 31.

Major-General Bols has been appointed Chief of the Staff to Field-Marshal Haig.

DEPLORABLE STATE OF ENEMY FINANCE.

GLOOMY AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL REPORT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ZURICH, Oct. 30.
Recd. 10 a.m., Oct. 31.

In the Reichsrath the Official Reporter gloomily described Austria's financial situation. He said England alone among the belligerents was able to pay interest on the war loans and moreover furnish considerable sums for war necessities. German finances were in an unfavourable condition. Increased German revenue from the new taxes totalled a milliard of marks while the war loan interest amounted to three milliards. He anticipated that Austria would long suffer after the war from a very low rate of exchange.

AUSTRIAN PEACE FEELER.

ENEMY ANXIETY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 6-15 p.m., Oct. 31.

Close upon the heels of the Austro-German advance comes another peace feeler from Austria. The Austrian Premier Seidler, speaking in the Reichstrath, announced that Austria was still ready to sit at the peace-table if the enemy was ready to create a foundation of equal inter-State relations.

OVERSEAS TELEGRAPH M. O

DEFERRED RATES FOR TELEGRAMS OF ADVICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, October 30.
Recd., 10 a.m., October, 31.

The Post Office announces that the telegraph money order service with the oversea dominions wil be extended from November 1st. The special feature of the service is the transmission of telegrams of advice at deferred rates reducing the charges by half. The full rate service will be available for cases of special urgency.

BROACH DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

MR. JAMNADAS DWARKADAS ON REFORMS.

NEED FOR ORGANISATION OF PANCHAYETS.

The Broach District Political Conference which met last week, was remarkable in many respects. It was the first District Conference in Gujarat, and was called by the Broach District Association. Secondly it was a most successful Conference inasmuch as it cemented a friendly alliance between the cool-headed old Congressmen and the ardent young Home Rulers, it being invited by Rao Sahib Malji, a most moderate and level-headed congressman, and its deliberations were presided over by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, one of the most ardent advocates of Home Rule. The Presidential Address was delivered, and all the deliberations were conducted in Gujarati.

THE SCOPE OF AGITATION.

In thanking most sincerely the Broach District Association for having elected him President of the Conference, Mr. Jamnadas said that he was not unconscious of his limitations, and that having no experience of the District, as well as having no claim on any considerable political experience he was hardly well fitted to perform the task he was invited to perform. He dwelt at the outset on some of the national calamities of the year, the principal being the lamentable death of the great Sage Dadabhai Naoroji; the others being the pernicious enforcement of the Defence of India Act and the Press Act, the Government Resolution prohibiting Students from attending political meetings and the like. The happy event that he had to note with pleasure was the forthcoming visit of our liberal Secretary of State Mr. Montagu, to discuss with the authorities and the peoples' representatives questions regarding the development of self-governing institutions in India. It was to him that they owed the increasing interest with which Indian affairs were discussed in England, and it was he who had voiced most fearlessly and effectively the sentiments throbbing in the breast of every Indian. It was a most fortunate thing such a man was coming to India to see things for himself. Referring to the War, he said that when it was indisputable that hearty co-operation was necessary in order to bring the war to a successful close, the advice of our Anglo-Indian friends to bring all political activities to a deadlock, and to concentrate our attention to the successful termination of the war, had no meaning. He was of opinion that questions that require to be settled sooner or later, cleared rather than complicated the situation by being discussed and determined as soon as possible. While expressing his satisfaction with some of the Resolutions of the Imperial War Conference, he said that in the principle admitted to be recognised by the Conference to the effect that at the time of readjustment after the war the Dominions should be recognised as autonomous nations of the Imperial Commonwealth and that India should be recognised as an important portion thereof, he heard ominous echoes of a hollow Swarajya contemplated to be given to India. While these issues were awaiting discussion, he said, it behoved us to continue ceaselessly, the agitation for internal reform and internal Self-Government. In literacy, the District was first in the Presidency. No less than four Conferences were going to be held in less than a month. The District Association had been doing useful work under the Presidentship of the energetic Rao Saheb Malji; it had also organised an Exhibition of indigenous articles ten years ago, and it was to the same Association that they were obliged for the Conference.

VILLAGE PANCHAYETS.

Coming to the subject proper he said that he was not standing before them to speak on Swarajya or Home Rule. He thought of addressing himself to a consideration of the question of Local Self-Government. A full enjoyment of Local Self-Government was a necessary preliminary to complete Swarajya, and he who wanted Swarajya must take the village as the unit, and proceed from the village to the Province upwards. Mr. Gandhi was right when he admonished the Young Home Rulers saying that they had begun from the wrong end. He was convinced that the development of the country was possible only by a development of every little unit thereof. No sudden transformation was going to bring about their salvation; the National organism would not grow without a steady, systematic growth of every one of its organs. The demand for village Panchayets, and for the full extension of the elective principle to the Local Boards and the Municipalities were therefore in the fitness of things. He strongly advocated the establishment of Village Panchayets.

But so long as these reforms were not coming, they themselves ought to undertake starting Village Panchayets in big villages and in groups of small villages. These Panchayats must resolve to look after their own sanitation and hygiene; their agricultural and financial needs, by the formation of co-operative Credit Societies, Co-operative Seed Societies and Co-operative Cotton Sale Stores, in the formation of which the District people would help them; their educational needs, every village to have a school of its own. All Civil disputes of a minor nature may be disposed of by them and those that cannot be so disposed may be referred to some sympathetic arbitrator; all minor criminal offences may be tried by themselves, and full investigation may be submitted to the Criminal Courts in case of all graver Criminal offences.

EDUCATION AND SWADESHI.

In order that the shortcomings of Mr. Patel's Bill for the Introduction of Free and Compulsory Primary Education in local areas may be remedied, he requested the Conference to adopt the Resolution passed at the Poona Local Self-Government Conference to the effect that the Local Boards should be authorised to introduce free and compulsory primary education in their areas, and that the Government's share in the expenses thereof should be 75 per cent. He exhorted people to respond heartily to Mr. Gandhi's newly started National School and Mrs. Besant's Scheme of National Education.

Speaking about "Swadeshi" he said that with the new awakening, the dying embers of the "Swadeshi" movement that caught public imagination ten years ago, had again been kindled, and it behoved them to see that they now burned with a steady dazzling flame.

Towards the conclusion of his Address he referred to two questions of immediate importance. One was the forthcoming visit of Mr. Montagu, and the proposal to submit to him a petition for the introduction of the Reforms enunciated in the Congress-League Scheme, accepted and approved by the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League at Lucknow last year.

INTERNED MUSLIM LEADERS.

Another matter of immediate importance was the decision of Government not to rescind the orders of internment against the brothers Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali. After the assurance from the Raja of Mahomedabad that they were Indians first and Moslems afterwards, and that in case of a Turkish invasion on India, they were ready to enlist on behalf of India, it was idle to smell treason in the Declaration the brothers have agreed to submit to Government.

The resolutions related to a welcome to Mr. Montagu, support of Mr. Gandhi's scheme, release of political prisoners, establishment of Panchayets, protest against the Report of Public Services Commission, support for Mr Patel's Bill, and the recission of the order on students.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY

THE ANNUAL MEETINGS.

(Associated Press.)

BENARES, Oct. 30.

The annual meetings of the Benares Hindu University are being held here since October 26th. Sir Sunderlal, Vice-Chancellor, arrived a few days earlier and held informal meetings with some prominent members of the University. On the 28th arrived his Honour Sir James Meston, the Visitor. Next morning came his Highness the Scindhia, the Pro-Chancellor, and Mrs. Annie Besant, founder of the Central Hindu College, which has now been officially declared to be the College of the Benares Hindu University. Drs. P. C. Roy, and Ganesprasad of Calcutta have also come up. Prior to the University Court meeting on the 29th, several Faculty meetings were held in which important businesses were transacted. The Court meeting was presided oevr by the Maharaja of Gwalior and was largely attended.

The Vice-Chancellor was "At Home" in the evening to meet the Pro-Chancellor and the Visitor. The gathering was fairly large. Besides the principal guests, there were present the Maharaja of Benares, Maharaja Tagore, Raja Munshi Madholal, Raja Nityanund, Chief Secretary to the Government, Private Secretary, Divisional Commissioner, District Magistrate, and a number of other English gentlemen and ladies. His Honour left for Cawnpur last night.

BREAKING OF ALWAR DAM.

MANY HOUSES COLLAPSE.

(From a Correspondent.)

MUTTRA, Oct. 31.

Owing to the breaking of the Alwar Dam, Goverdham and several other villages in the Muttra District are under water People are in great distress and the stranded are destitute. Many houses collapsed and huts were washed away. The flood is not yet subsiding. Relief is urgently needed. The local Seva Samiti rendered signal service. But funds are needed for further help. The situation is serious as water is making headway in the Goverdhan town and the villages. Help from all is solicited. Donations may be remitted to the President Seva Samiti Muttra.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Oct. 30.

At a meeting of the Madras Provincial Congress Committee held yesterday, with Dewan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer in the chair, the following resolution was passed unanimously:—"That the Madras Provincial Congress Committee is of opinion that having regard to the peculiar circumstances of this Province communities in the province other than Brahmin should also be adequately represented in the Legislative Council. The committee is at the same time of the opinion that representation should be on territorial basis as far as possible."

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, October 31.

Storm from the bay now near Dacca will move north or north-east. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and local in Burma. Principal amounts are:—Cherrapunji six inches, Tezpur, Shillong and Gauhati two, Dhubri, Jesore and Calcutta one and half, Cox's Bazar, Barisal and Dinajpur two, Chittagong, Narayanganj and Burdwan three, Berhampore eleven, Mymensingh four, Bogra six.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in southern Bengal increase in northern Bengal and Assam.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

HOW THEY ARE TREATED IN ENGLAND.

VISIT TO A TYPICAL ENCAMPMENT.

(Associated Press.)

In providing for the large army of prisoners of war now accumulating Great Britain has evolved an organisation of no small interest to dwellers in all quarters of the Empire. With a view to the supplying to India of some slight sketch of the working of the machinery, a representative of "The Associated Press of India" has lately been permitted to visit a typical prisoners' encampment in England. He was allowed to see for himself every branch of the establishment, and to be given the fullest answers to every question that he chose to ask. The place selected was one which has been receiving German prisoners ever since the war began. It includes amongst its inmates large numbers of Prussians, Bavarians, and other enemy soldiers, cavalrymen and infantrymen, aged landsturm men, first line troops in the prime of life and boys fresh from school and the university, peasants, lawyers, schoolmasters and professors,—a complete selection, in fact, of the able-bodied manhood of the German race as swept into the German army. Some of the prisoners had been captured in 1914 and had been more than three years in detention. Others had been taken in 1915, 1916, and 1917, down to the very latest months of the war.

The Prisoners' Camp covers several square miles of country close to a pleasant provincial town, in an agricultural district in England.. At the gates, which are those of what were once the barracks of a British regiment, a few soldiers were on guard.. Within, the barracks had been extended from time to time, as fresh contingents of prisoners arrived, field beyond field being taken up and covered with simply-built, but dry roomy, and comfortable quarters, the whole forming a city provided with well laid-out roads, good water supply, electric lighting, and drainage.

PRISONERS' OCCUPATIONS.

The buildings included airy sleeping quarters in which each prisoner had a wooden bedstead, a comfortable mattress, and warm blankets to himself. A well-found hospital with spacious wards, and up-to-date operating room was attached. A gymnasium and concert, hall, reading, writing, and lecture rooms, provided with standard books, were also seen. In a clean central kitchen were piles of fragrant loaves, with big cauldrons, in which meat and vegetable rations were in process of being boiled by German cooks. Work was going on in a number of yards where hundreds of prisoners in rough but comfortable garments, were engaged in carpentry, iron working, lathe turning, saw mill operations and other useful trades, each workman receiving two suits of clothes, so that he may be able to change when wet. In one of the buildings, an ex-student of the Bonn university was found delivering a lecture on physiology to a number of his fellow prisoners. In another, men in German military uniforms were reading, writing and playing chess. A concert was being rehearsed in the gymnasium, several violins being used. Classes for mathematics, languages and other school subjects were going on in other parts of the buildings visited, English especially being learnt with the aid of prisoners who had once been schoolmasters or professors.

A cheerful crowd smartly turned out in uniform were smoking long German men in uniform were smoking; long German sausages, condiments and other estables were on sale.

In some of the yards a German non-commissioned officer was on duty. In other British contractors directed the operations. The prisoners work the same number of hours per week as British trades union men engaged in similar trades in the country around. The contractors who employ them pay for each man the British trades union wage obtaining in the neighbourhood, out of which the prisoners themselves receive a percentage averaging about five shillings per week per man.

PARCELS FROM FATHERLAND.

A building in which were handled parcels from Germany intended for the prisoners, was also visited. These parcels arrive in considerable numbers, and contain every imaginable thing, from hams, fiddles, bottles of wine and sauer-kraut to black bread, nuts, fruit and embroidered slippers. Boots with linoleum soles, tied up with quite strong string that proved, on being untwisted, to be entirely composed of strips of brownish paper, were amongst the more common of the articles included. When the parcels arrive they are opened in the presence of a British officer by prisoners appointed for this duty. Anything that is contrary to the regulations is removed, so are naturally all appliances capable of assisting a prisoner to escape. Everything else is handed ever promptly to the men to whom the parcel is addressed. The number of these parcels is considerable, the average received being about two per man per month. The prisoners' savings bank was another interesting institution of the camp. This was run by an ex-official of a well-known American tourist agency, who found himself on duty in Germany, when war broke out, and had got out of that country with a party of American tourists of whom he was in charge.

"COMPLAINTS" FALLING OFF.

Swedish consular officers visit the camp periodically and investigate any complaints that the prisoners may make. At first, there were a good many of such complaints, generally on the subject of the feeding. After the periodical weighing of each prisoner had been established, however, which proved beyond dispute that prisoners, on the whole, were gaining instead of losing weight, such complaints fell off very considerably. To-day the camp is filled with cheerful faces. The men salute the British officials in charge of them, with at least as much cordiality as they bestow upon their own non-commissioned officers in the camp. They also talk freely of themselves, and volunteer with alacrity for whatever tasks may be offering. The health of the camp is phenomenal; the mortality from preventible disease being practically nil; while that from wounds or maladies existing when taken prisoners is at present little over one per thousand per annum. The hospital wards are almost empty and the men at work are as healthy, if not as attractive, a crowd as is to be found in any country in the world.

A CONTENTED SET.

The spectacle of men in captivity is never a cheerful one, but these German prisoners are probably as self-respecting and contented a set of persons as is to be found in the German army. They have exchanged conditions of oppression in their own country for those of tolerance and consideration in one where they could hardly have looked for such treatment. Misrepresent the facts as they undoubtedly do in their own minds, an impression is being produced upon them which must gradually filter to their homes; though it is too much to hope it may effect the treatment of those of our own fellow countrymen who have been so unhappy as to fall into the hands of the Germans.

GODHRA CONFERENCE.

PREPARATIONS FOR MR. GANDHI'S RECEPTION.

(Associated Press.)

GODHRA, Oct. 31.

The Secretary, First Guzerat Conference, states:—Grand preparation is being made for the reception of Mahatma Gandhi, President, First Gujarat Political Conference at Godhra, which will take place on the 3rd, 4th and 5th November. Mr. Gandhi will be coming on Friday, the 2nd November. The procession will begin from the railway station at noon. Mr. Tilak, the Hon. Mr. Jinnah, Messrs. Khaparde, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Umar Sobhani, Karandikar and R. P. Seth Ambalall, will attend the Conference. The work of ticket selling is going on speedily. Ticket office is open throughout the sessions.

GWALIOR AUTUMN RACES.

SEASON OPENS TO-DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

GWALIOR, Oct. 31.

The Gwalior Autumn Race Meeting opens to-morrow. The first acceptance, especially in horse races, are exceptionally good. The Pony acceptances are rather below average as no new ponies, owing to the war, have arrived in India, there being no railway concessions for horses. Very few Arab trainers from Western India side have come up. The course is in excellent order.

COTTON COMMITTEE AT CAWNPORE.

(Associated Press.)

CAWNPORE, Oct. 31.

The Cotton Committee arrived to-day at Cawnpore by a special train. The members of the Committee visited Mr. Burt's farm at Kalyanpur and the agricultural farm of the College. The Committee will begin taking evidence from to-morrow. A large number of witnesses are expected to give evidence here, and Mr. Hodgkinson, English member of the Committee, is arriving this evening.

ALLEGED ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.

ASSAULT CASE COMPOUNDED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before the Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Joseph Mariano Lopes, Joet Lopes, Joseph Marcus, Sam Marcus, Mangoo Agniar, Thomas Sampez and Ragoo Bhandari, appeared to answer a charge of assault preferred against them by Mr. Joseph Andrews, a mechanical engineer.

From the statement of the complainant it would appear that both he and the accused live at Dadar. There having been a family dispute pending, the complainant was asked by one of the accused to interfere, which the complainant refused to do. The complainant was one night met on the road by some of the accused coming in a gharry, when the latter took him by force to a certain house. Accused No. 1, it was alleged, closed the door and gave him a slap on the face. Accused No. 2 fetched a stick and hit him on the head. The complainant fell down when, it was alleged, all the accused kicked him and gave him blows and rolled him on the floor. Then accused No. 1, it was stated, took off the complainant's coat and accused No. 5 removed Rs. 50 out of his pocket. The accused then dragged him out, called out for Bhandaris, bound his hands and feet, and left him in a lane.

Mr. Pereira, who appeared for the complainant, informed the Court that the accused were prepared to give an undertaking that they would not molest the complainant in future and that they were willing to give Rs. 15 in charity, and that the complainant was willing to have the case compounded on these terms.

The Magistrate accordingly marked the case as compounded.

Inspector Hamad Alli pointed out to the Court that the case was one of assault and robbery.

His Worship said he had disposed of the assault part of the case as it was compoundable. As regards the charge of robbery, the police were at liberty to make their investigations into the matter and then take such steps as provided by law.

Investigations therefore into the robbery charge are proceeding.

TORY PAPER ON MR. MONTAGU.

VULGAR NONSENSE.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 31.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—

London, 26th October:—A leader in the "Morning Post" dealing with Lord Curzon's objections to Mr. Montagu being held resprior to his appointment hopes that Mr. Montagu will be grateful for this tribute to this insincerity, and adds that if Mr. Montagu did not know when he spoke that he was to be made Secretary of State, the Government knew when they appointed him that he had made the speech. Mr. Montagu makes an incendiary speech abusing the Government of India root and branch, and is immediately made Secretary of State. What are the people in India to make of it? The writer continues to hold Mr. Montagu really responsible for the release of Mrs. Besant, but Lord Chelmsford is a sahib and accepts the responsibility. Dealing with the emphasis the speakers in the House of Lords placed upon Mr. Montagu being accompanied by others, and the assurance that he will not speak, the "Morning Post" remarks that there are to be half a dozen strong men always on the rope which holds this rearing curvetting performer in his progress through India and asks why these precautions are necessary or Mr. Montagu should be sent to India at all. Apparently Mrs. Besant has been released but Mr. Montagu is interned.

BENGAL LAND REVENUE.

RESOLUTION ON PAST YEAR'S ADMINISTRATION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

The Resolution on the Land Revenue Administration of Bengal for the year ending March last show that the outturn of crops and the material condition of people were generally satisfactory. There was an increase of Rs. 1,43,851 in current demand owing to revaluation proceedings, and the annual revision of assessment of mines. The percentage of the total collection on current demand was almost the same as in the previous year, being 1,008 against 1,006; and 13 districts against 14 in the preceding year attained a standard of 100 per cent. on the current demand. Land revenue for cess-paying districts is more than 2½ crores and the gross rental on which cesses are based is nearly 12½ crores. Land revenue is thus about 20 per cent. The rental condition of tenants in the Government estates was generally satisfactory. During the year the total number of estates under direct management including those of private individuals managed by Government was 2,281 with a current demand of Rs. 42,80,162.

BENGAL FISHERIES.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF FISHERMEN

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

To-day's Gazette publishes report of the Department of Fisheries, Bengal, Behar and Orissa for the last year. The department has to deal with fish and fishermen. Much interest attaches to the formation of a co-operative society among a few fishermer in a large Government fishery in the Ganges in the neighbourhood of Rajmahal and to attempt to arrange for sale of their catches in Calcutta without intervention of middlemen. Financial results were so successful that fisherman received Rs. 14 a maund for their fish in place of Rs. 5, but members of society with whom fishery was settled gave up fishing and sublet fishery to others. The total imports of fish into Calcutta show an increase of forty-four per cent. over the largest amount imported in any of the previous four years, and increased imports from the Chilka lake are remarkable.

ACTING DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BENGAL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

Mr. W. C. Wordsworth, Principal, Presidency College acts as Director of Public Instruction Bengal during the time Hon. Mr. W. W. Hornell serves on Calcutta University Commission. Mr. J. B. Barrow, Principal, Chittagong College, succeeds to the principalship of the Presidency College.

BURMA MERCHANTS' REPRESENTATION TO MR. MONTAGU.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Oct. 31.

The Burma Merchants' Association under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Upotha has decided to send delegates to Calcutta to place before Mr. Montagu the following:—That the status of the province should be raised to that of a governorship, that there should be an executive council as well as a legislative council, of which one half should be Burmans of whom four-fifths should be elected, the other one-fifth being nominated. Members of the Executive Council should be elected by the members of the Legislative Council.

CAWNPORE MASONIC MEETING

(Associated Press.)

CAWNPORE, Oct. 31.

The District Grand Lodge of Bengal held its autumn communication under the banner of the Lodge. Worshipful Brother his Honour Sir James Meston presided. The meeting was largely attended and was a great success. The meeting was followed by a banquet.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH OPERATIONS.

PROGRESS ON BULK OF THE FRONT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 31.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Oct. 31.

Last night's British communiqué says:—A successful operation with limited objectives was carried out this morning between the Ypres-Roulers railway and the Poelcapelle-Westroosebeke road. Important progress was made in spite of marshy ground on a bulk of the front and heavy rain and gales making communication between troops extremely difficult. The Canadians on the right in spite of fierce opposition gained all their objectives on the main ridge and reached the outskirts of Passchendaele. Fighting was most severe on a spur westward of the village where five counter-attacks were beaten off. The captured machineguns were used with effect in depulsing these attacks.

SPLENDID WORK BY BRITISH AEROPLANE.

Our aeroplanes on Monday fired several thousand machinegun rounds at the enemy in trenches and on roads. Hundred bombs were dropped on the billets at Roulers and elsewhere. Four enemy machines were brought down and one was driven down. Two of ours are missing. Our machines on Monday night again attacked the railway station and the lines around Saarbrucken. Bombs were seen to burst with good effect. All returned though the weather conditions were exceptionally bad. Twelve machines this morning went further afield and attacked the munitions and gas works at Pirmasens, twenty miles beyond Saarbrucken. Bombs were seen to burst in factories and gas works with excellent results. The weather was good and all machines returned.

GERMANY AND HER COLONIES.

DREAM OF A STRONG COLONIAL ARMY

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, October 30.
Recd., 12-15, p.m. Oct., 31.

The "Cologne Gazette," publishes a leading article on the subject of German colonial troops which is specially interesting as showing the views of influential people whom this paper represents with regard to the creation of a great African army. The Journal admits that German African colonies were organised militarily for the purpose of carrying on a war of conquest against African colonies of the other European powers. With reference to a French statement that there were 40,000 perfectly equipped native troops in addition to strong European reinforcements the paper says there were only fifteen thousand native troops with three thousand Europeans. The article goes on to say that it is a great pity that the German colonial army was not five times as large, for in that case the Allies would not have been able to bring such vast numbers of colonial troops to the European theatres of war.

"Experience of this war shows," the Gazette says "that the East African native if sufficiently trained and led by Europeans makes an efficient soldier while a south-west African makes an even better. In order to prevent her colonies being overrun in future Germany must make full use of these resources in man-power, and such natives as have hitherto not been subject to Germany must come under her rule, while all foreign colonies which have made war against the German colonies must become German property. Germany must have a strong colonial army in order to strengthen her position and at the same time weaken that of her enemies."

FOMENTING REBELLION IN INDIA.

ACCUSED SENTENCED IN CHICAGO

(Reuter's Telegram.)

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.
Recd. 11-10 p.m., Oct. 31.

Three Germans have been sentenced to two years' imprisonment and fined [illegible] and a Hindu Lal Gupta to eighteen months' imprisonment and a fine of £40 for [illegible] ing rebellion in India from America.

SIR H. BUTLER ARRIVES IN L[illegible]

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Octob[illegible]
Recd., 10 a.m., Octob[illegible]

Sir Harcourt Butler has arr[illegible] health of Lady Butler, who is in [illegible] home, is improving.

DEATH OF LORD LONDESBOROUGH.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 31.
Recd. 11-10 p.m., Oct. 31.

The death is announced of Lord Londesborough.

[William Francis Henry Denison, Second Earl and Third Baron of Londesborough and Second Viscount Ramcliffe was born in 1864 and succeeded his father in 1900. He married in 1887 Lady Grace Augusta, daughter of the 12th Earl of Westmoreland. The family are large landowners in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire. The late Earl leaves two sons and a daughter.]

INDIAN CASUALTY LIST.

SIMLA, Oct. 30.

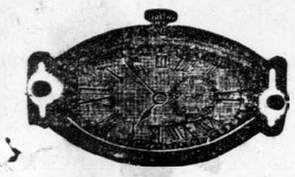
The following names of the British officers appear in the casualty list No. 524, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

Killed:—R. H. A. Lieut. A. N. Leeson, I. A. Captain L H Lee, I A R O temporary Captain H J D Flynn.

Died of Disease:—I A R O Lieut G Reed.

Wounded:—Machine Gun Corps Captain L Esler. South Lancashires. Captain E A O Taylor. I. A. Second Lieut T. Allison.

SUPERIOR WRIST WATCHES.



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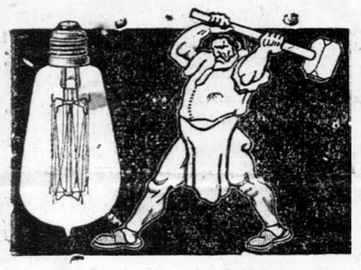

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SOLDIERS' PETS.

A SOLDIER'S APPRECIATION.

Only a census would reveal the motley collection of creatures that are sharing the affections of our soldiers Somewhere in France, Mesopotamia, Egypt, or in the many lands where the Briton is fighting. On the western front, writes "Gunner" in the "Manchester Guardian," pets are more or less of the conventional type—dogs, cats, and other well-known animals,—and in a measure they lack the individuality of the pets in more tropical or far-distant climes. Dogs simply swarm in the deserted country of the western war zone. Cats, homeless and otherwise, are to be found everywhere. They, too, have been left behind when the enemy poured over the stricken country, and often made friends with the British soldier, or perhaps snatched an existence from his bounty, but otherwise lived the life of a wild creature. These animals have all at one time been domesticated, and are just like cats and dogs all the world over. The cats meet and fight with the cats next door, and settle their affairs on No Man's Land. Dogs behave much as they do in other lands, fighting and hunting, making journeys on ammunition waggons, and even gaily welcoming the advance to give them a chance of rushing forth and enjoying the strange medley of a fight between human beings.

In other and hotter lands even dogs take on a different character, banding together to hunt the jackal when that creature enters the sacred precincts of the camp, and many a soldier sighs as he hears the sound of the hunt passing over the sand-hills and knows that he cannot be in at the kill!. The hyena's wild, weird laughter will set the camp dogs barking for hours, and without the sound of warfare the camp is noisy enough with the outcry of dogs baying defiance to the marauder. He, too, is hunted by an eager pack.

But perhaps the liveliest of tropical pets is the little jerboa. The Anzac insists on calling them kangaroo rats, because they are exactly like his own familiar friend of the Never-Never Country, out back in Australia, and, like the kangaroo rat, the jerboa makes a delightfully impish pet. He—Anzacs always call their pets by the personal pronoun—is full of tricks, and is guaranteed to get into more mischief than any other pet, bar a crow or a jackdaw. One called Moses, because he was captured outside the Holy Land, was an extremely funny little beggar, and absolutely hated to see a covered pan. A "billy" with a lid on simply fired his curiosity so much that he would spend hours in the evening trying his level best to get under the lid. He always contrived to accomplish what he set out to do, and if food was contained in the "billy" then Moses stuffed until he could hardly crawl. Truth to tell, Moses was a greedy little beggar, and was always ready to eat in season and out of season. He was usually tied up, for a jerboa is capable of digging himself in in record time, and his owner was always afraid that one day the order to move on might come suddenly and Moses not to be found. If left alone he always turned up safely in the evening. Moses hated being tied up, and it was a sight for the gods to see master and pet sprinting for all they were worth through the camp, the jerboa being intent on seeking a hiding-place where slender chains and the tiniest of collars were unknown. His powers of sprinting, or jumping, were so tremendous that the race was not always won by the Anzac, although that individual generally managed to be in at the death and contrived to catch Moses's hind legs just as they were disappearing amid a fountain of sand sent up by the energetic jerboa.

In spite of what their owners may say, tortoises and mud turtles are extremely uninteresting pets. They are generally self-centred, and, like young crocodiles, rarely display any affection. Tortoise races are a mild form of dissipation dear to the soldier, perhaps because anyone can start a tortoise, but no one knows where he will go, or whether he will go at all. The tortoise has absolutely no ambition, and nothing will persuade him that it is necessary to overtake the tortoise in front of him. The owners could only set the reptiles in a row and then prog them on to do their duty.

"Goannas," as the Anzac insists on calling iguanas, is another extremely uninteresting reptile, and can be coupled with lizards, as far as affection goes. I have only seen one iguana that displayed any affection, and that was not for his owner, but for a total stranger. The "lizardy" creature crept all over the stranger and then caressed his face with a long thin tongue. The owner of the "goanna" promptly traded the reptile away for a tortoise, in sheer disgust at its behaviour Snakes, even when harmless, do not seem pleasant companions, but one soldier had a boxful of writhing reptiles. His tentmates never grew accustomed to the "brutes," and by some strange mischance the snakes vanished, one by one, and the grieving owner declared that they had been slain by the rest. Chameleons are favourite pets, and do their level best to keep down the number of flies, but their constant changes of colour are, perhaps, their chief charm. It is amusing to watch this varying tint under different circumstances, although after a time the chameleon declines to continue the display and retires to some convenient "height" and catches flies, with an air of not wanting to be bothered by any human being.

The largest number of unusual pets, however, consist of birds, and the quaint, ungainly attitudes and weird dancing of tame storks and cranes always raises a good laugh. The ordinary wild bird life of Greece comes so readily to the camps and is so easily tamed that it would be difficult to compile a list of everything that had been petted.

SINN FEINER'S FATAL HUNGER STRIKE.

DUBLIN MAYOR'S EVIDENCE AT INQUEST.

An inquiry was opened on Sept. 27th at the Mater Misericordia Hospital, Dublin, into the circumstances of the death in the institution of Thomas Ashe, a Sinn Fein prisoner, who during his term of imprisonment had adopted the hunger strike and succumbed some hours after his removal on Sept. 25th..

Dr. Louis Byrne, the city coroner, held the inquiry, and considerable public interest was taken in the proceedings.

The Lord Mayor, according to the "Manchester Guardian," stated in evidence that he and Sir John Irwin visited the prison on Saturday last and saw the Sinn Fein prisoners, including Ashe. The cell door of the latter was open, and lying on the bare boards, with no bedding or furniture of any description, was Ashe. Ashe told him they had taken the boots off his feet as well as taken away "these things." The prisoner had no complaint to make, but said he had gone on a hunger strike as a protest against being treated as a criminal. The Lord Mayor said he subsequently saw the Chief Secretary, who was apparently very sympathetic, and to his mind anxious to do something.

The Chairman of the Prisons Board said these men were handed over to him as criminals, and that he had no alternative but to treat them as such.

The Lord Mayor, continuing his evidence, said Ashe told him he had had to breach three or four panes of glass in his cell to get air, as he feared he would become exhausted.

FORCIBLY FED.

Replying to questions, Ashe said he was well, but that they had been putting him through the revolting operation of forcible feeding. One outside doctor had told him his throat was somewhat delicate, and that if forcible feeding was continued he feared the end would be fatal. Witness added that he reasoned with Ashe about endangering his health now that he had made his protest, and that as the authorities had to a certain extent given way by restoring his bedding, would he not consider that it would be best for his life to take his food. Ashe replied: "No; they have branded me as a criminal.. Even though I do die, I die in a good cause."

The Lord Mayor concluded: "I left poor Ashe. He died. It is for his country to decide whether it is in a good cause or not."

The following resolution has been sent to the Prime Minister:—

"The Independent Women's Social and Political Union learns with horror and indignation of the death after forcible feeding of Thomas Ashe, the Sinn Fein prisoner, and calls for the instant dismissal of the Irish Secretary, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and of all those responsible for this outrage.

The Union further demands that the Government shall finally abolish the infamous practice of forcible feeding in this country."

CROWN JEWELS MYSTERY.

STRANGE STORY OF DISAPPEARANCE FROM RUSSIA.

A remarkable story concerning the disappearance of the Russian crown jewels, believed to be the most magnificent in Europe, is published by *Le Journal*. The discovery of their absence seems to have arisen through a rich American woman questioning a member of the Russian mission to the United States concerning the fate of two splendid pearls which she had seen the Empress wearing at Cowes Regatta. The lady was willing to pay the Provincial Government £20,000 for them, but the delegate replied with a smile. "It's at Berlin you would have to bargain for them."

Subsequently the Government ordered an inquiry and a commission went to the Hermitage Museum, where the Crown jewels were guarded in a special safe. The Imperial crown and other priceless objects were found in their place, but to the stupefaction of the experts it was discovered that the precious stones had been replaced by coloured imitations. The ex-monarchs were questioned separately without result, but an inquiry showed that the missing gems had been packed in two ordinary trunks and sent under cover of a diplomatic courier to Darmstadt, in Germany, the grand ducal residence of the Czarina's brother.

A further search showed that the world-famous tapestries in the Hermitage and the Winter Palace had also been replaced by copies. Evidently their removal was planned long before the revolution, but partisans of the ex-monarchs suggest that the substitutions were made in 1915, when the German thrust towards Riga seemed to place Petrograd in danger. The Crown jewels included forty ropes of pearls and the historic Orloff diamond encrusted in the Imperial sceptre.

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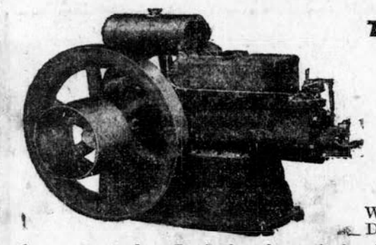

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THE WEATHER.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 31st October, 1917, was 30.024 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .128 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either merourial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.
Bombay, 30th Oct. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 5 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.810 Inch
Temperature of Air	78.2 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71.1 "
Dew Point	67.8 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.714 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	6.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air	83.6 "
Minimum do.	74.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NE, E3E NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind do. do	103 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

	HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
	Oct.	h.	m.	ft. in.	Oct.	h.	m.	ft. in.
Wed.	31	m 11	29	27 10	31	m 5	33	17 10
Thur.	Nov 1	m 0	20	30 0	Nov 1	m 6	17	18 2
Fri.	2	m 1	11a	27 4	2	m 6	9a	14 4
Sat.	3	m 1	3	29 7	3	m 7	1	18 8
Sun.	4	m 1	53a	26 8		m 6	47a	15 2
Mon.	5	m 2	45	25 9		m 7	46	19 3
Tues.	6	m 2	35a	25 9		m 7	24a	16 3
		m 3	28	27 10	4	m 8	38	19 11
		m 3	19a	24 10		m 8	1a	17 7
		m 4	13	26 10	5	m 9	40	20 5
		m 4	8	23 11		m 8	41a	18 10
		m 4	2	25 11	6	m 11	6	20 6
		4	12a	23 3		9	34a	19 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Oct.		Sunrise	Sunset
W	31 (Wednesday)	6h. 38m.	6h. 7m.
Nov.	1 (Thursday)	6h. 39m.	6h. 6m.
"	2 (Friday)	6h. 39m.	6h. 6m.
"	3 (Saturday)	6h. 40m.	6h. 5m.
"	4 (Sunday)	6h. 40m.	6h. 5m.
"	5 (Monday)	6h. 41m.	6h. 4m.
"	6 (Tuesday)	6h. 41m.	6h. 4m.

Phases of the Moon:—

	d.	h.	m.
Last Quarter	8	3	44.3 a.m.
New Moon	16	8	11.0 a.m.
First Quarter	23	8	7.70 p.m.
Full Moon	30	11	49.3 a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

The following is a summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 31st October, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Day temperature continues in defect; night temperature is also below normal in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in normal or in defect. Temperature is in defect except in lower Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature continues in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the north-eastern districts of the reporting area and lightly clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect; night temperature has fallen and is also below normal in the western half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Temperature continues in defect.

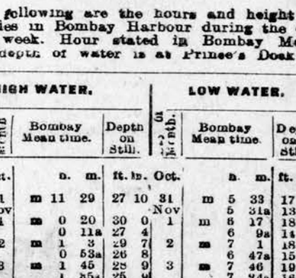
The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature continues in defect; night temperature is also below normal in the northern half of the division.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry and is likely to remain so.

C. BABINGTON,
Meteorologist, Bombay.
Bombay, 31st October, 1917.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 31st of October, 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Rainfall: 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (30th Oct.)	85.0	64.5	68	..	0	—0.10
Jask	85.4	70.2	78	..	0	—0.10
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (30th Oct.)	97.4	73.8	54	..	0	—0.23
PUNJAB—						
Multan	86.6	57.1	61	..	18.13	+13.39
Rawalpindi	81.0	46.5	64	..	38.80	+17.00
Lahore	81.0	52.6	70	..	27.67	+12.64
Hissar	80.4	50.0	68	..	36.44	..
Ambala	79	57.3	82	..	46.71	+23.03
Delhi	80	58.9	67	..	30.10	+6.37
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	81.6	58.5	57	..	41.12	+16.10
Mainpuri	81.4	54.8	68	..	30.01	+6.05
Jhansi	84.9	57.7	59	..	40.45	+14.21
Cawnpore	82.2	60.5	60	..	48.08	+15.52
Allahabad	84.8	64.8	60	..	39.54	+2.90
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	91.7	51.2	45	..	10.23	+8.02
Karachi	84.2	68.4	71	..	4.24	—1.85
Ajmer	78	57.4	80	..	44.55	+25.30
Jaipore	80.6	51.6	59	..	25.02	+6.03
Kotah	84.8	58.6	54	..	35.56	+22.14
Mount Abu	66.2	50.6	41	..	134.7	+70.99
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Baroda	84.0	59.9	71	..	30.16	+16.62
Dwarka	80.7	..	63	..	10.96	+9.25
Veraval	84.8	65.8	70	..	30.22	+18.79
Rajkot	84.4	55.6	64	..	23.01	+12.77
Bhavnagar Para	80.0	61.4	68	..	28.13	+14.35
Surat	89.8	61.7	73	..	34.50	+19.67
Ahmedabad	88.0	60.6	64	..	24.25	+10.46
Deesa	86.8	54.0	72	0.0	21.8	+8.64
Neemuch	81.0	54.2	40	..	30.36	+3.09
Jaipur	79	52.2	59	..	40.76	+9.80
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	77.9	58.9	72	..	56.85	+6.67
Saugor	78.0	57.4	49	..	50.61	+7.04
Hoshangabad	82.0	55.0	62	..	34.22	+5.54
Kamptee	80.0	54.7	66	..	34.42	+6.43
Akola	85.0	55.9	50	..	26.40	+4.76
Amraoti	90.0	60.8	53	..	29.25	—0.71
Nagpur	81.8	62.8	80	..	45.61	+3.27
Chanda	82.7	66.0	67	..	56.26	+3.85
Raipur	82.4	68.0	67	..	60.36	+7.61
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83.6	71.3	88	..	97.26	+26.68
Ratnagiri	73.4	70.9	85	..	116.6	+14.32
Marmagao	79.2	69.9	98	..	103.1	+13.20
Karwar	82.0	67.0	95	..	130.20	+19.10
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	82.1	55.2	66	..	18.85	—1.97
Ahmednagar	74.8	58.4	67	..	29.74	+6.93
Poona	80.4	54.7	76	..	29.73	—0.56
Sholapur	83.6	63.4	60	..	28.04	+2.45
Bijapur	82.0	66.8	62	..	20.42	9.01
Belgaum	77.3	60.4	84	..	32.9	+9.47
Aurangabad	81.7	60.4	60	..	24.70	+8.74
Nizamabad (Indur)	85.7	61.3	56	..	24.26	+16.67
Hyderabad	84.9	68.2	59	..	27.41	+9.09
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	88.4	68.1	73	..	1293.	+13.45
Calicut	84.6	67.7	80	..	90.30	—3.00
Cochin	86.4	69.6	72	..	80.58	—0.29
Colombo	86.0	70.6	92	..	90.12	—9.62
MADRAS (INCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE)—						
Masulipatam	87.1	74.3	85	..	54.47	+23.17
Bellary	86.8	67.4	66	..	24.06	+9.46
Cuddapah	90.2	71.4	66	..	25.46	+9.84
Madras	91.9	73.6	70	..	38.04	+16.70
Bangalore	78.8	58.1	84	..	20.66	+1.29
Coimbatore	85	66.9	70	..	40.60	—1.61
Trichinopoly	89.6	68.4	65	..	23.19	—5.28
Negapatam	91.4	73.4	89	..	12.81	—8.78



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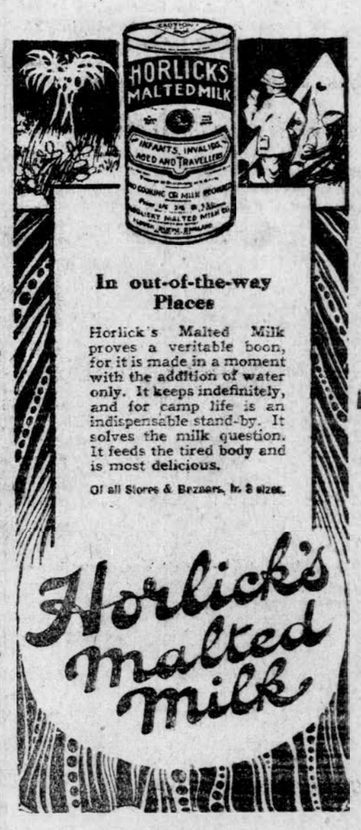

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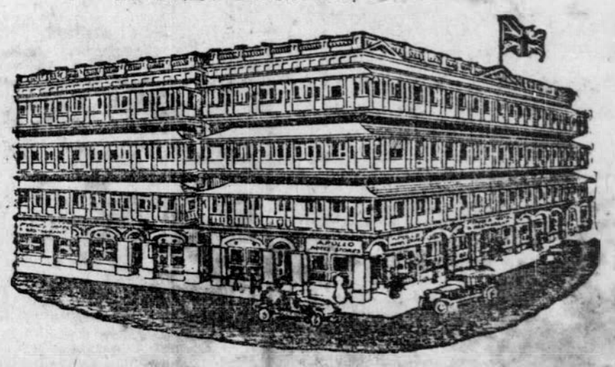

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